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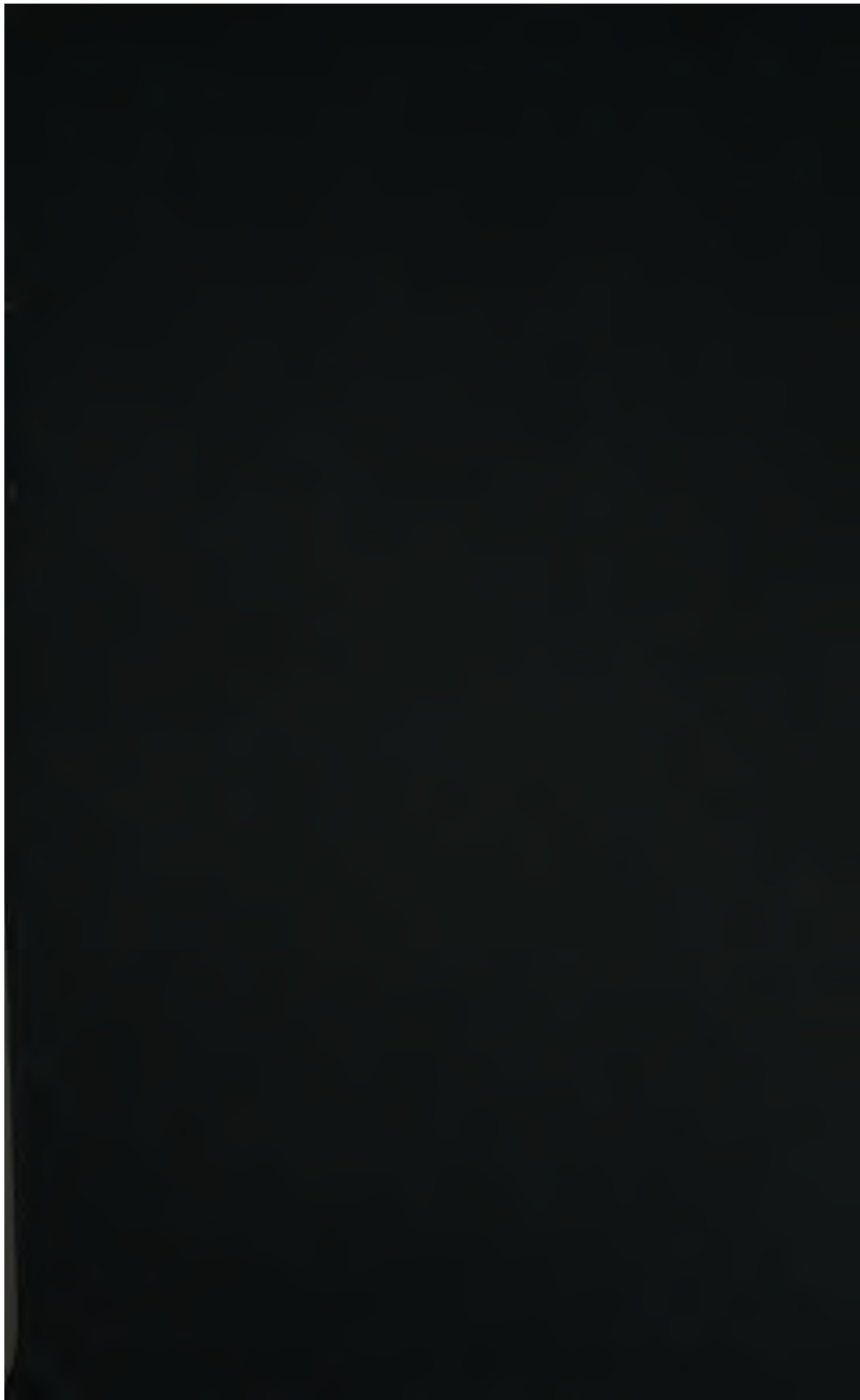
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PART I.

PRICE 1s.

NATURAL PHENOMENA

AND

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SEASONS;

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF REMARKABLE
FROSTS, DROUGHTS, THUNDERSTORMS, GALES, FLOODS, EARTHQUAKES, ETC.
ALSO DISEASES, CATTLE PLAGUES, FAMINES, ETC.,
WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE BRITISH ISLES SINCE A.D. 220,
CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

BY

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F.R.A.S., F.M.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., ETC.,

AUTHOR OF "NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH AND EXOTIC FERNS,"
"OUR NATIVE FERNS," ETC.

LONDON:

BELL AND DALDY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1870.

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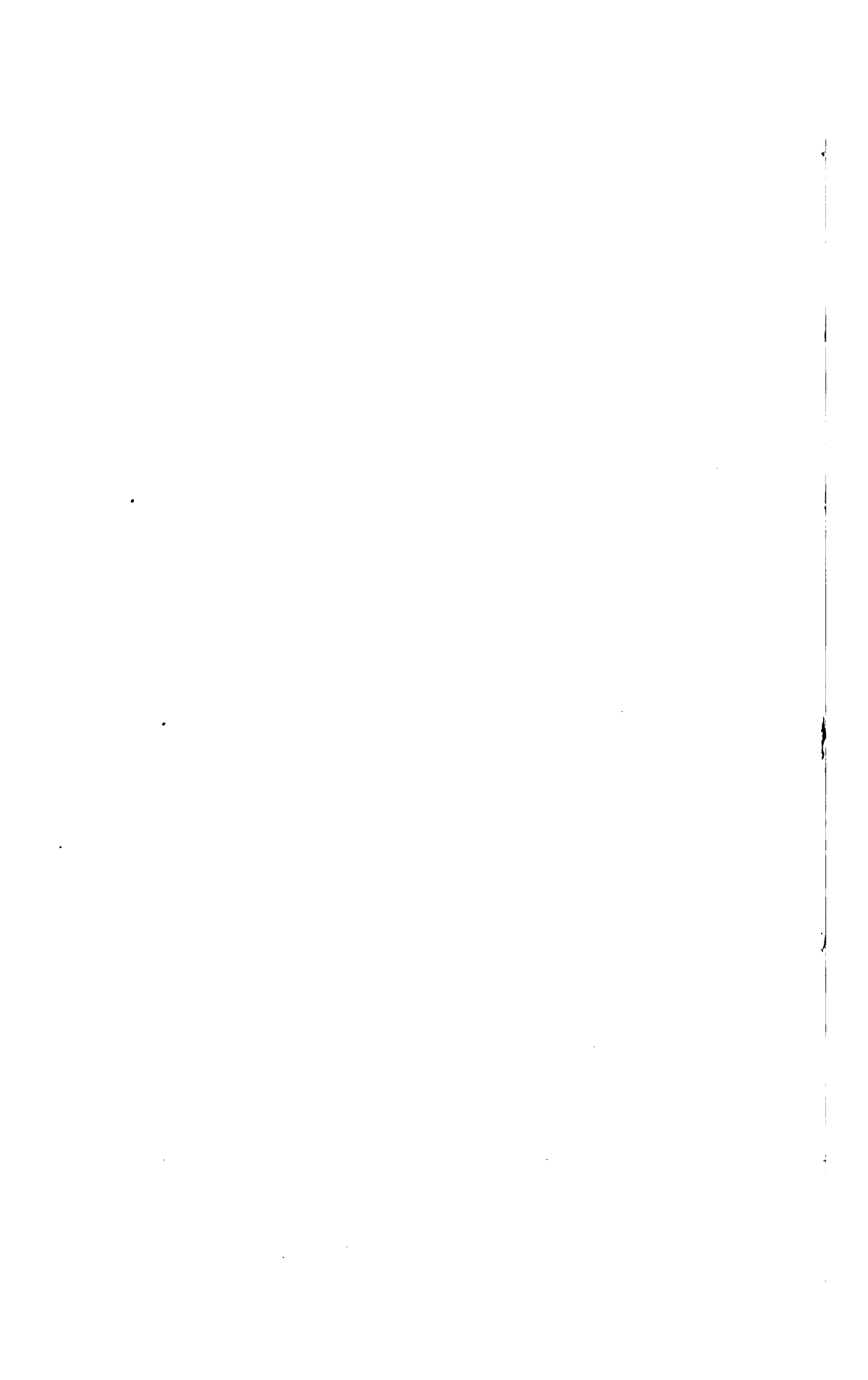
It is proposed to divide the present work into two portions, Vol. I. to contain "The Chronology of the Seasons of the British Isles," and Vol. II. "The Chronology of the Seasons of Foreign Countries." Vol. I. will consist of three Parts, which will be published as rapidly as possible, and it is expected Part 2 will be issued in March.

Additional information will be gladly received by the Author.

LONDON:

BELL AND DALDY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1870.



INTRODUCTION.

LET it be understood that, in compiling the present work, it is only asked to be received as an interesting series of facts, (doubtless requiring additions) containing however information warranting publication.

Let it also be understood, that it is preliminary to a much larger work, embracing the phenomena which have occurred in foreign countries; and moreover, let it be understood, that this is an attempt to chronicle the more important phenomena of nature, issued at once for the express purpose of drawing attention to the subject, and for eliciting facts which though unknown to the author may be known to others.

Innumerable difficulties beset investigations of this nature, and especially where it is desirable that such a work should contain a record of every memorable occurrence; yet, in order to accomplish this without omissions, it would be necessary to devote many years to its compilation. It has therefore been thought more desirable that a less perfect work should be at once issued, rather than deferring publication for an indefinite period, especially as succeeding portions of the book can contain records that may have been now omitted.

Information regarding the phenomena of nature of former days is often meagre and unsatisfactory, whilst the sources of information are great and widely spread, often contained in volumes almost unknown in the present day, and in these the great difficulties lie. In years gone by, the more striking phenomena were frequently entered in parish registers, especially

where any damage resulted either to the church or to any important edifice in the parish. To examine all parish registers throughout Great Britain would be a task not easily accomplished; though, if aid were given by rectors, vicars, or churchwardens, the labour would be most materially lessened. The question arises: How can we sufficiently interest the proper authorities so as to secure their prompt and all-important aid?

? The British Museum contains much requiring examination, but the author has found a complete research in that gigantic library a Herculean task.

Amongst other sources of information may be mentioned the various "County Histories," "Borough Records," histories of "Great Britain," and "Diaries of Eminent Persons." The transactions of the Royal and other learned societies, the "Gentlemen's Magazine," "Annual Register," "Scientific Periodicals," "The Times," "old newspapers," and various meteorological and other works. The records extracted from the "Gentlemen's Magazine," "Annual Register," and from one of the oldest Provincial newspapers, are so numerous that the authorities have been omitted.

Formerly the descriptions given were very different from those we are now accustomed to. With a more accurate knowledge of phenomena, we are able to describe appearances with greater truthfulness. Formerly it was said the *thunder* killed, and not the lightning, hence the expression *thunderstorm*. Again, if an ordinary thunderstorm, as example, occasioned a death, this would be described as a very dreadful and violent storm; whilst a still more violent one, occasioning no death, would be silently passed over. Every remarkable event used to be described as "the most extraordinary in the memory of the oldest man;" and therefore such terms must be read as evidences of the more than usual character, rather than the most extraordinary on record. Errors will creep in between "old" and "new style;" as, for some years after the change, there is frequent ambiguity as to which has been used: and there are other sources of error equally unfortunate, tending much to

throw a cloud over early records. Still they must not be rejected, as hereafter they may be the means of adding another link to that chain of evidence which may establish a "cycle of seasons."

My chief reason for devoting so much time to this subject has been a conviction that our climate cycles are of long periods, and that, in all probability, our instrumental records do not extend back far enough to enable us to detect a cycle. Viewed in this manner, it becomes evident that the only chance of an extension of this period will be the records of such phenomena as result from certain climatic conditions; and if we can (but rudely) extend such period beyond the time of instrumental observations, we may by this means discover laws that might have remained hid to us for many generations, and, in fact, accomplish by a record of atmospheric phenomena that which we have as yet failed to obtain by instrumental observations.

Notwithstanding a vagueness which hangs over older descriptions, so as often to make it a difficult question with the general reader in the determination of the magnitude of certain phenomena, especially when descriptions are prefaced by such expressions as "the greatest in the memory of man," &c., still the details in many instances give us a better idea of magnitude or extent. For, if we find a flood is said to extend to a certain height, a snow-fall to measure a certain depth, hail-stones to be compared with other known objects, and a frost to have frozen over certain rivers for so many days; all such details add much to the measure by which these phenomena may be estimated.

Many phenomena are described in the exact words in which they were written at the time of the occurrence; and this has been done because a more perfect estimate can be formed from an author's own words. One or two examples may be quoted, in order to illustrate the very different style formerly adopted in describing phenomena. Thus, Bohun,

writing from Oxford, in 1671, with regard to the sea coast being milder than the inland counties, says:—"Shall wee say the acrimony of the sea vapors soon dissolves the textures of the ice and snow, or that they choak up and repell those FRIGORIFIQUE Corpuscles, which are as the COAGULUM to cement and knit together the parts of liquids;" and on the Equinoctial gales, that—"About the time of either Æquinox are the most flatulent seasons of the yeere."

John Taylor, the water poet of London, in 1625, describes in prose and verse, the fearful plague of that year in the City, and the inhuman treatment by the country people. The title of his work being "The Fearefull Sommer, or London's Calamitie; the Countrey's Discurtisie and both their Miserie:" saying—"For the which, in my gratitude to my God and to avoid the sinne of idlenes, I have written what those that can, may read"—

"And grievous plagues our kingdome overspreads."

"Houses shut vp, some dying, and some dead;
 "Some (all amazed,) flying, and some fled.
 "Streetes thinly man'd with wretches enery day,
 "Which haue no power to flee, or meanes to stay.
 "Dead coarces carried, and recarried still,
 "Whilst fifty corpses scarce one graue doth fill.
 "With LORD HAVE MERCIE VPON US on the door,
 "Which (though the words be good) doth grieue men sore.
 "Thus passeth all the weeke, till Thursday's Bill,
 "Shewes vs what thousands Death that weeke did kill.
 "The healthful griewing, and the sickly groaning,
 "All in a mournefull diapason moaning."

Perhaps the earliest Meteorological record connected with this country is the violent gale of 55 B.C., August 30th (full moon) at the time of the landing of the army of Julius Cæsar. The storm falling on the Fleet lying in the Road, some of the ships were dashed in pieces, and others lost anchors, cables and rigging. This date was calculated by Dr. Halley.

It may be mentioned (as we are recording the inundations caused by the sea and rivers) that history speaks of a large tract which formerly existed in Pembrokeshire, extending like a promontory, so near to the Irish coast that William Rufus said he could

easily make a floating bridge over the sea in order to pass a-foot to Ireland. (See "Camden's Brit." *Lat. Fol.*, p. 512). An island called Bardesey, near the coast of Carnarvon, was contiguous, or a part of it. Tradition says that between Pwllhely (in Carnarvonshire) and Barmouth are the ruins of a pier head called Sarn-Patrick, lying now some miles in the sea; also the stumps of trees two or three miles from land. Tradition also says that most of Carnarvon Bay was a great valley, having a famous town called *Cantre' rgwailod*. Like permanent inundations are recorded as regards Dunwich in Suffolk, and Reculver in Kent.

From the "Chronicle of London" we read, "In 1202 there
 "fallen grete reynes, and hailstones as gret as an eg, medlyd with
 "reyn; where thorough trees, *vines*, cornes, all manner frutes,
 "were moche destroid: and the people were sore abaysshed, for
 "there were seyn foules fleyng in the eyre berynge in their bills
 "brennyng coles, which brenden many houses." Also "1224, in
 "this yere, upon Seynt Luke's day [Oct. 18] there blew a gret
 "wynd out of the north, whiche caste downe manye houses, steples,
 "and torrettes of chirches, and turned up so downe trees in wodes
 "and in orchardes; *at which tyme fyry dragons, and wykkes spirytes*,
 "grete noumbre, were seyn openly fleying in the eyre."

The well known St. Swithin's prediction is thus described in Poor Robins' Almanac for 1697, viz.—

"In this month is St. Swithin's day;
 "On which, if that it rains, they say
 "Full forty days after it will,
 "Or more or less, some rain distil."

Another quotation by an old woman of Stanton-by-Dale—

"If there's ice in November that'l bear a duck,
 "There'l be nothing else but sludge and muck."

Deacon Read said on earthquakes and their climatic influence,
 "There was aye some kind o' weather where they happened."

The following caution of our ancestors as to thunderstorms may be recorded—"In walking in the open air, it is recommended
 "to stop on perceiving the lightning, and not to resume the motion
 "until the thunder is heard."

That cycles of seasons are as stable and certain as the laws that govern the heavenly bodies, there appears to be little doubt; although, with our present uncertain knowledge of these laws, we are as yet unable to fix a period in time. Perhaps such cycles may be encumbered by other difficulties. Like as a solar eclipse recurs again in a certain number of years, and yet its track across the earth may be widely different (even at right angles to its former path), so may influences of atmospheric changes and disturbances change these paths, and by such alteration obscure our knowledge in a remarkable degree. The changes in magnetism may do this gradually, and great terrestrial disturbances, as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, may suddenly bend and deflect climatic waves, so that the conditions of climate of one country may be moved to another. Where darkness and obscurity prevail, if we expect to do any service to science, "like a drowning man we must catch at straws."

Nature is bound with a connecting link through all its parts; and, as gravitation binds the countless worlds together, causing any change or disturbance in the one to be felt more or less in all the others, so are all the phenomena of this globe bound together, and may effect an influence that is not to be mistaken. We may be (and doubtless we are) in our infancy as regards meteorology, still many foundations have been laid of that structure which, when firmly built, will be a perfect castle of knowledge. Some of its edifices have been built on the sand, and these time will destroy; yet the same materials may again be used, which, when reared on a rocky foundation, shall stand the test of time. Perseverance in the builder, under the sure guidance of a corps of experienced architects, is the only plan to make a lasting edifice. It is of atoms that the universe was made; so likewise it will be the combined knowledge of philosophers that will enable us to arrive at that truth which we are so anxious to discover, and which will (when once discovered) be of so great and lasting a benefit to mankind.

E. J. LOWE.

HIGHFIELD HOUSE, 1869, DEC. 15.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SEASONS.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
220...	Frost	...A great frost in England, lasting five months
230...	Frost	...A great frost. The river Thames at London frozen over for six weeks (some authors say A.D. 250.)
245...	Inundation	...In Lincolnshire many thousand acres were flooded by the sea which have never been recovered.— <i>Camden</i>
272...	Famine	...So grievous a famine in Britain that people ate the bark of trees
291...	Frost	...Most English rivers frozen for six weeks
306...	Famine	...In Scotland thousands of persons died
310...	Famine	...In England 40,000 persons are said to have perished
329...	Frost	...Most British rivers frozen for six weeks
353...	Flood	...A great flood in Cheshire; 5000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished
359...	Frost	...Very severe in Scotland for fourteen weeks
369...	Earthquake	...Nearly the whole world shaken by an earthquake
394...	Earthquake	...Sept. to Nov. Throughout Europe.— <i>Mallet</i>
395...	Earthquake	...Sept. to Jan., 396. Throughout Europe.— <i>Mallet</i>
430...	Plague	...In Britain so many persons were destroyed that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead
508...	Frost	...In winter all the rivers in Britain were frozen up for above two months
526...	Dry Fog	...Accompanied by earthquake and volcanic eruptions
543...	Earthquake	...Sept. 6. Felt universally throughout the then known world.— <i>Mallet</i>
545...	Cold	...Cold so intense in winter that the birds allowed themselves to be caught
555...	Aurora Borealis	...In England a brilliant display
558...	Plague	...A dreadful plague extended all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and did not cease for many years
567...	Aurora Borealis	...Another brilliant display
664...	Plague	...Dreadful in London
695...	Frost	...Great frost in England, the river Thames frozen over for six weeks
738...	Inundation	...At Glasgow more than 400 families were drowned.— <i>Fordun</i>
739...	Famine	...In England, Wales, and Scotland
743...	Aurora Borealis	...Jan. 1. Brilliant in England
759...	Frost	...A great frost in England from October 1, A.D. 759, to February 26, 760
763...	Drought	...Summer so hot the springs dried up
772...	Epidemic	...Chichester. 34,000 persons were killed.— <i>Will. Malm.</i>
776...	Aurora Borealis	...Brilliant
785...	Meteor	...“Visi sunt flammei dracones in acre volitare.”— <i>Vespasian</i>
793...	Famine	...So great people made bread of acorns, &c.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
794...	Aurora Borealis	...Brilliant
806...	Cold	...Winter intensely cold
810...	Cattle Plague	...Very violent in England
828...	Famine	...In England, Wales, and Scotland. Many thousand persons died
827...	Frost	...Great frost for nine weeks
886...	Inundation	...River Tweed. The country for thirty miles round laid waste
874...	Frost	...Very severe and long, and snow from November to the end of March, so that the forests were inaccessible for the supply of fuel
908...	Frost	...Most of the rivers of England frozen for two months
928...	Frost	...River Thames at London frozen for thirteen weeks
926...	Aurora Borealis	...Brilliant
944...	Gale	...Throughout the whole of England. In London alone it unroofed and destroyed over 1,500 houses.— <i>Preston Herald</i>
954...	Famine	...In England, Wales, and Scotland, and lasted four years
954...	Pestilence	...Scotland. 40,000 persons perished
974...	Earthquake	...In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
975...	Famine	...Very terrible.— <i>Saxon Chronicles</i>
979...	Aurora Borealis	...Very brilliant
987...	Frost	...London. Began December 22, and lasted 120 days
991...	Frost	...Extremely severe, and lasted long. Crops failed, and famine and pestilence ended the year
998...	Heat	...Summer so hot that the corn and fruit dried up
994...	Heat	... id:
998...	Frost	...London. River Thames frozen over for five weeks
1000...	Earthquake	...March 29. Throughout the whole of Europe, and recorded in almost all the chronicles of the time
1015...	Flood	...Prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, a number of sea-port towns and their inhabitants destroyed.— <i>Speed</i>
1016...	Famine	...Awful throughout Europe
1022...	Heat	...Most excessive in summer. Men and animals died
• 1085...	Frost	...A frost on Midsummer's-day (June 24th) so vehement that corn and fruit were destroyed
1040...	Famine	...More severe than any other.— <i>Orange</i>
1048...	Earthquake	...In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1044...	Famine	...“Hunger all over England. Corn dearer than ever known.— <i>Orange's "Nottingham"</i> ”
1048...	Earthquake	...In England
1048...	Earthquake	...May 1. At Worcester, Derby, and many other parts of England, which was followed by a mortality amongst man and beast.— <i>Mallet</i>
1051...	Famine	...Dreadful in Lincolnshire
1068...	Frost	...A great frost, the river Thames at London frozen over for thirteen or fourteen weeks
1075...	Frost	...Very severe from November till April
1076...	Frost	...A severe frost in England from November till April.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1076...	Earthquake	...March 26. Throughout all England, accompanied by a subterranean noise.— <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>
1076...	Earthquake	...April 6. More shocks throughout England.— <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>
1076...	Earthquake	...April 22. More shocks throughout England.— <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1077...	Meteor	...Palm Sunday. "A blazing star next the sun" (? a comet)
1081...	Earthquake	...March 27. Throughout England, accompanied by subterranean noise.— <i>Mallet</i>
1081...	Earthquake	...Dec. 25. In England
1085...	Earthquake	...In England, followed by great cold. <i>Mallet</i>
1087...	Famine	...
1088...	Scarcity of Corn	...A great scarcity of corn, some crops not ripe till the end of November
1089...	Earthquake	...August 11. Throughout Great Britain, houses were seen to rise upwards and return to their position.— <i>Mallet</i>
1089...	Dearth	...In summer great scarcity of fruits, and the harvest not got in till November 30
1090...	Gale	...In London 600 houses were blown down (?)
1090...	Earthquake	...Perhaps the same as 1089.— <i>Mallet</i>
1091...	S.W. gale	...October 5. Over most of England. In London 500 houses were destroyed. Many churches destroyed.— <i>Holinshed</i> . S. Dunelm records (page 217) that it took off the whole roof of St. Mary-le-bow Church, and carried it a good way. There were four beams in it, 26ft. long, that fell with such force in one of the streets (which were not then paved, but of moorish ground,) that they sunk down twenty feet in the street. As they could not be pulled up again, people were forced to saw them even with the ground
1091...	Flood	...Nov. 6. Feast of St. Edmund. London bridge swept away by the force of the waters.— <i>Florence of Worcester</i>
1092...	Flood	...Terrible, followed by great frost and then a second flood, "as the like was remembered by none." Many bridges destroyed.— <i>William of Malmesbury</i>
1098...	Frost	...River Thames and all the English rivers so heavily locked in with ice that when the thaw came bridges and mills were carried away
1094...	Great Mortality	...In London
1095...	Great Mortality	...In Ireland
1099...	Inundation	...“On the third day of the nones of Novr, the sea came out upon the shore, and buried towns and men very many, and oxen and sheep innumerable.”— <i>Florence of Worcester</i> . “On St. Martin’s mass-day, the 11th of Novembre, sprung up so much of the sea flood, and so myckle harm did, as no man minded that it ever afore did, and there was the ylk day a new moon.”— <i>Saxon Chronicle</i>
1099...	Earthquake	...November 9, in England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1100...	Inundation	...Earl Godwin’s lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sandbank, known as the Godwin Sands, formed on the coast of Kent, over which the tide has ever since flowed.— <i>Camden</i> . (Some give the year 1099)
1105...	Earthquake	...At Ely.— <i>Gentleman’s Mag.</i>
1110...	Earthquake	...At Nottingham and Shrewsbury. Lincoln greatly damaged, many buildings destroyed
1110...	River dry	...The river Trent at Nottingham dry from morning till 8 p.m., for a mile in length, so that it could be passed with dry feet.*— <i>Stow</i>
1111...	Great Mortality	...In London, which extended to cattle, fowls, etc.— <i>Holins</i>

* Probably at the same time as the earthquake.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1112...	Earthquake	...Jan. 8. In either England or Brittany. "In partibus Britanniae."— <i>Dom. Bouquet</i>
1112...	Plague	...In England.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1114...	Earthquake	...Croyland Church much damaged. Violent.
1114...	Frost	...So severe a frost in England that several bridges (then built of timber) broke down by the frost
1114...	River dry	...April 4. River Thames, in London, so dry that children waded over between the bridges and the town. Under London Bridge, only knee deep; was dry for two days.— <i>Stow</i>
1114...	River dry	...Oct. 6. River Medway, in Kent, almost dry. (<i>Saxon Annals</i> give these two dates (April 4 and Oct. 6) as both occurring on October 10)
1115...	Frost	...Very severe, and many bridges broken by ice.— <i>Roger de Hoveden</i>
1116...	Earthquake	...Nearly the whole world shaken
1116...	Moon	...“The moone seemed turned into bloud.”
1117...	Earthquake	...December 10. In England. The moon appeared of the colour of blood.— <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>
1119...	Earthquake	...Sept. 28. In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1122...	Earthquake	...Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Somersetshire.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1124...	Dearth	...So great a dearth in England that a horse-load of wheat was sold for six shillings.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1125...	Frost	...“So intense that the eels were forced to leave the water, and were frozen to death in the meadows.” The dearest year known for wheat.— <i>Robert de Monte</i>
1181...	Aurora Borealis	...Remarkable Aurora Borealis.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1188...	Earthquake	...August 4. Very violent in England, preceded by a loud subterranean noise.— <i>Mallet</i>
1184...	Earthquake	...October 1. Along the English coast and in the Netherlands the sea rose suddenly with such violence as to inundate the country, returning to its usual level as suddenly.— <i>Mallet</i>
1142...	Earthquake	...Severely felt at Lincoln
1150...	Famine	...Great famine.— <i>Saxon Annals</i>
1151...	Famine	... id: id:
1158...	Earthquake	...London and other places. The river Thames so dried up that it could be passed dryshod.— <i>Mallet</i>
1165...	Earthquake	...January 25 or 26. Norfolk, Suffolk, and Ely. So severe that persons who had been standing were thrown down, and the bells were made to ring. One chronicle gives 1164 as the year.— <i>Matthew Paris</i> and <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>
1172...	Mortality	...After Christmas. Great mortality in Ireland. Henry II. forced to quit the country.
1179...	Earthquake	...December. At Oxenhall, near Arlington, Durham, the earth swelled up to a great height from 9 a.m. till sunset, and then with a loud noise sank down again so far that new pools of water appeared where the rising had been.— <i>Camden</i> , and “ <i>Rerum Anglicanum Scriptores</i> .”
1180...	Earthquake	...April 25. At Nottingham and throughout the Midland districts. Many houses were thrown down in different places, and Lincoln Minster was severely rent (?)
1180...	Earthquake	...About September 29. Two or three earthquake shocks.— <i>Mallet</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1185...	Earthquake	...April 15, 16, and 17. All England, especially Lincoln. The cathedral of Lincoln and many other buildings thrown down.— <i>Mallet</i> . (English chronicle gives the date as April 25, 1180)
1186...	Earthquake	...After middle of September. In England houses were thrown down. One of the cities of Calabria, with all the inhabitants, overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea.— <i>Mallet</i>
1189...	Cross in the Sky	...Dunstable, about noon, the form of a cross in the sky.
1191...	Famine	...East riding of York.— <i>Poulson's</i> " <i>Holderness</i> "
1198...	Famine	...In England and France, bringing on a pestilential fever which lasted till 1795
1199...	Earthquake	...Principally in Somersetshire. Persons were thrown from their feet in some places.— <i>Mallet</i>
1201...	Earthquake	...January 9, at York, accompanied by noise.— <i>Mallet</i>
1201...	Earthquake	...May 22. In Somerset and Norfolk. Persons were thrown from their feet.— <i>Mallet</i>
1202...	Earthquake	...In different parts of England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1208...	Thunderstorm	...In London "there fel great raines, thundrings, and hailes (stones as big as eggs), whereby many trees and corne were destroyed; and birds were seen flying in the ayre with fyre in their mouthes, and to set fyre in houses and burn them.— <i>Chronicle of the Mayors of London</i>
1204...	Mortality	...In Ireland a prodigious number perished. A general plague throughout Europe. In London alone 200 were buried daily in the Charterhouse yard
1205...	Frost	...A severe frost commenced on January 14, lasting till March 22. "Wheate was sold for a marke the quarter, which before was at 12 pence."
1210...	Inundation	...At Perth, about the time of the feast of St. Michael, which carried off much of the harvest crops from the fields. The waters of Tay and of Almond so swelled that the large bridge of St. John was overthrown. "William the King, David Earl of Huntingdon, the King's brother, Alexander, the King's son, with some of the principal nobility, went into a boat, and sailed quickly out of the town, otherwise possibly they might have perished."— <i>Fordun and Major</i>
1218...	Earthquake	...Winter. In different parts of England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1221...	Earthquake	... id: id: id:
		(Perhaps the same as the last)
1221...	Violent Tempest	... "During a violent tempest fiery dragons and flying spirits were seen careering through the air."
1222...	Meteor	...Die St. Lucæ Evangelistæ. "Irruit ventus a septentrione quatiens domos pomaria nemora turre ecclesiarum et visi sunt dracones ignis et maligni spiritus in acre volitare."— <i>Vespasian</i>
1223...	Cattle Plague	...Violent in England, Austria, Italy, and Germany
1281...	Thunder	... "Which lasted 15 daies, beginning th' morrow after St. Martin's day."
1283...	Parhelia	...April 8. In Herefordshire and Worcestershire. "4 sunnes beside the true sunne, of a red colour; also portions of eight circles"
1288...	Thunderstorms	...In England for fifteen successive days, with great rains and gales

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1285...	Flood	...River Thames at Westminster rose so high that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats
1246	Earthquake	...June 1. Especially in Kent.— <i>Mallet</i> . (Hoff. gives 19th of May as the date)
1247...	Earthquake	...February 18. Especially in London
1248...	Earthquake	...December 21st, at Bath and Wells. The cathedral of Wells much injured. It was remarked that the summits of the buildings were violently shaken, whilst their foundations were not. Also felt in Piedmont, Savoy, and Syria.— <i>Mallet</i>
1250...	Earthquake	...December 18, at St. Albans, accompanied by subterranean noise like thunder. Birds were frightened.— <i>Mallet</i> . Also throughout the Chiltern district. <i>Matthew Paris</i>
1251...	Famine	...In England
1252...	Gale	...“Great tempests upon the sea, and fearfull.”
1252...	Flood	...“An inundation of the Humber at Cottenyngham destroyed both man and beast, especially at Owythfleet, Saltage Myrton, Tharlesthorpe, Sutton, and Drypool, where nearly all the buildings were lost. After which Owythfleet, Tharlesthorpe, and Saltage were gradually but totally swallowed up by the Humber.”— <i>Poulson's “Holderness”</i>
1269	Frost	...So intense in Scotland ground bound up
1274...	Earthquake	...December 5. Felt throughout the Island, accompanied by thunder, lightning, a comet, and a fiery dragon.— <i>Mallet</i>
1275...	Earthquake	...September 11. Many of the most famous churches of England thrown down or injured, amongst others that of St. Michel-du-Mont, near Glaston.— <i>Matthew of Westminster</i>
1276...	Earthquake	...At Glastonbury; did great damage. (Query, was this the preceding one?)
1276...	Drought	...So hot and dry in summer scarcely any fodder
1277...	Drought	... id: id:
1278...	Drought	...In England and France.— <i>Mallet</i>
1280...	Inundation	...Winchelsea. Great inundation of the sea; more than 300 houses overwhelmed
1281...	Frost	...Christmas, with great snow. River Thames frozen over. London bridge partially destroyed, five arches being carried away; and Rochester and other bridges wholly destroyed.— <i>Stow</i>
1281...	Drought	...So great that men passed over river Thames dryshod between Westminster and Lambeth, and over the Medway between Stroud and Rochester.— <i>Stow</i>
1282...	Gale	...Boston, a great flood and gale. “The Monasterie of Spalding and many churches destroyed. At Yarmouth, Donwich, and Ipswich, an intolerable multitude of men, women, and children overwhelmed by the waters, especially at Bostone.”— <i>Allen's “Lincoln.”</i>
1284...	Earthquake	...In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1285...	Thunderstorm	...A great thunderstorm in London.— <i>Hoveden</i>
1289...	Earthquake	...July 15. Throughout the whole world.— <i>Mallet</i>
1290...	Earthquake	...Nearly universal throughout Europe.— <i>Mallet</i>
1298...	Drought	...Excessively hot summer
1294...	Drought	... id:

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1298...	Earthquake	...January 5. In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1815...	Famine	...Dreadful famine in England. The poor ate horses, dogs, and cats. In Henry III's reign, in a dreadful famine, the people ate the bark of trees, and 20,000 persons are said to have been starved to death in London alone
1816...	Famine	...March. In Nottingham. The seasons for three years so adverse that almost all the grain was destroyed, and the people were driven to eat horses, dogs, cats, vermin, etc. Even children were stolen and eaten, and prisoners eaten by other prisoners. All historians agree that this was one of the most grievous famines that ever visited this country. It was followed by a pestilence scarcely less destructive to life, so that the living scarce sufficed to bury the dead. This famine resulted from two or three years' continued rain destroying the corn, and causing a frightful mortality amongst sheep and cattle. Corn was four to five times its ordinary price, (i.e., 60s. to 90s.) oxen 48s. to 70s., fat hog 10s., fat wedder 5s., goose 7½d., fat hen 8d., two chickens 3d., 2 doz. eggs 8d., these articles being six to eight times their average price. The famine lasted several years
1818...	Earthquake	...Nov. 14. In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1820...	Earthquake	...In England.— <i>Mallet</i>
1827...	Famine	...Owing to a succession of cold rainy harvests the whole kingdom experienced a most grievous famine.— <i>Orange</i>
1828...	Earthquake	...November 14. The greatest ever known in England
1835...	Famine	...Occasioned by long rains
1839...	Famine	...Scotland. Crops failed, and such a famine ensued that the poorer sort of people were reduced to feed on grass, yet at this time wheat in England was only 8s. 4d. per quarter
1845...	Drought	...This was called "the dry summer," as from March to the end of April little or no rain fell, by reason thereof corn was very scant the year following.— <i>Pigott's "Chester"</i>
1848...	Pestilence	...Terrible in London. There 50,000 persons perished ; at Yarmouth 7000 persons perished
1848...	Dry Fog	...With earthquake and volcanic eruptions
1849...	Earthquake	...This year opened with a severe earthquake at Waghon (East Riding of York), which threw the monks from their stalls.— <i>Poulson</i>
1849...	Plague	...Violent at Waghon. The abbot and six monks died.— <i>Poulson</i> . Also very violent at Beverley.— <i>Wal-singham</i>
1849...	Pestilence	...St. Alban's. Very violent. The abbot, sub-prior, and many of the monks died. At Oxford, so dreadful that the colleges were closed, and there was scarce enough left in the city to bury the dead. It extended into Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire
1849...	Earthquake	...September 10. Did great damage throughout Europe. The shocks lasted eight days. Very violent in Rome, Naples, etc.
1850...	Black Death	...A terrible disease throughout Europe, killing men, horses, cattle, deer, bears, wolves, foxes, sheep, goats, hares, etc., known as the Black Death
1858...	Famine	...In England and France

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1854...	Drought	...At Nottingham no rain fell from the end of March to the end of July, a period of four months. Nottingham suffered very severely from this great drought. A few years previously there occurred a severe frost, which commenced at the end of harvest and continued till April, with scarcely any intermission
1860...	Meteoric Stone	...Fell in Yorkshire.— <i>Greg</i>
1861...	Thunderstorms	...“Men and beasts perished in divers places with thunder and lightning”
1862...	Mortality	...In London and Paris a fearful mortality
1864...	Tide	...The tide of the River Humber rose to such an extraordinary height, that it overflowed its banks and inundated the adjacent country, destroying a once noted seaport called Ravenspur.— <i>Gibson's Editions to Camden</i> . Gibson states this flood was either in 1366 or 1864. It could not, however, be the former year, for King Edward III., in 1369, required Ravenspur to furnish to his fleet one ship of 27 mariners
1866...	Meteors	...“There was a movement of the stars such as men never before saw or heard of; and those who saw it were filled with such great fear and dismay that they were astounded, imagining that they were struck dead, and that the end of the world had come.”
1867...	Mortality	...In London and Paris a fearful mortality
1870...	Mortality	...In Ireland a dreadful mortality
1879...	Plenty	...Wheat so plentiful that a bushel sold for sixpence
1882...	Gale	...January. On South coast a great gale
1882...	Earthquake	...In London and other parts of England
1882...	Earthquake	...May 21. Most violent in England. Felt at Canterbury, where it did considerable damage; felt also in France, Brabant, Flanders, etc.— <i>Mallet</i>
1882...	Earthquake	...May 24. Most violent in England. Reiterated shocks in Switzerland and Italy. <i>Mallet</i>
1882...	Disease	...May 24. Great disease in England and Germany, with a complete absence of winds in the latter country. <i>Mallet</i>
1883...	Pestilence	...In Ireland a great pestilence destroyed many persons. (This was called the Fourth.)
1885...	Earthquake	...In England, followed by another earthquake the same year, but the date not given. <i>Mallet</i>
1889...	Gale	...Great gale on the south coast
1890...	Pestilence	...A dreadful pestilence at York.— <i>Whitlock's "York."</i>
1891...	Plague	...All over England, when 11,000 died in York.— <i>Whitlock</i>
1893...	Heat	...Excessively hot and dry summer
1894...	Heat	...id :
1407...	Pestilence	...A dreadful pestilence in London. 40,000 perished
1407...	Frost	...A great frost in England, with deep snow, for fifteen weeks, which killed the small birds
1408...	Flood	...Ware greatly damaged
1426...	Earthquake	...September 29. Throughout the whole of Great Britain. between 1 and 2 a.m. The shocks lasted two hours. Preceded by a dreadful tempest.— <i>Stow Annals</i>
1427...	Rain	...“Rain began on April 1, and did not cease till Hollontide.”
1432...	Frost	...Severe in England
1433...	Frost	...November 24. London. The river frozen below London Bridge to Gravesend, from November 4 till February 10, 1434. The price of wheat rose to 27s. per quarter, but afterwards fell to 5s.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1487...	Wheat	...A bushel of wheat sold for 7s., being very dear, according to that time, so that the poor in Chester made bread of peas; veitches, and fern roots. <i>Pigott's Chester</i>
1488...	Famine	...The people of England obliged to make bread of fern roots
1489...	Flood	...A great flood in Lincolnshire
1444 ..	Thunderstorm	...St. Paul's Cathedral, London, struck by lightning, and the steeple fired, on Candlemas Eve
1445...	Thunderstorm	...The steeple of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, thrown down, and the rest of the church much damaged, at St. Paul's Tide
1466...	Pestilence	...A great pestilence in Ireland, superinduced by a famine
1447...	Heat	...Very hot summer
1467...	Flood, etc.	...A great flood overflowed the whole district of Holland (Lincolnshire). There were extraordinary appearances in the air, such as "armies, both foot and horse, conducted by St. George with his red cross." <i>Allen's "Lincolnshire."</i>
1470...	Plague	...Fearful in Dublin
1471...	Pestilence	...Awful pestilence at Oxford
1472...	Plague	...Kingston upon-Hull. Plague swept away many of the inhabitants, among whom was John Whitfield, Esq., (Mayor.)— <i>Tickhill's "Hull."</i>
1473...	Heat	...Very hot summer; the whole earth seemed on fire
1474...	Heat	... id: id:
1475...	Inundation	...Land near the mouth of the Humber swept away, and several villages destroyed.— <i>M. Hoff</i>
1476...	Plague	...Kingston-upon-Hull. Plague raged again, and John Richards, Esq., (Mayor,) perished.— <i>Tickhill's "Hull."</i>
1478...	Plague	...Kingston-upon-Hull. The plague raged so violently that there died in this town in a very short space of time 1,580 persons. The Right Worshipful Mr. Alcock, (the Mayor,) his wife, and all his family, fell a sacrifice to this dreadful distemper. All the churches, monasteries, priories, hospitals, schools, etc., were shut up and forsaken, and the streets were so little frequented that grass grew up in most parts of the town between the seams of the stones. The merchants forsook the port.
1478...	Plague	...A great plague in England, which destroyed more persons than the fifteen years previous wars
1488...	Disease	...In England an epidemic, called "sweating sickness," or as it was named, "Ephemera Britannica," first appeared. This was a disease of peculiar violence, and in twenty-four hours the fate of the sufferer was decided for life or death. It chiefly attacked males, in the prime of life, and more especially the higher classes
1488...	Flood	... <i>"In October the river Severn overflowed for ten days, and carried away men, women, and children in their beds; and covered the tops of many mountains. The waters settled on the lands, and were called the "Great Waters" for a hundred years after."</i> — <i>Hollinshead</i>
1485...	Disease	...In England a return of the "sweating sickness." Many thousand persons died; and in London, in one week, two Mayors and six Aldermen died.— <i>Hall's Chronicle</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1500...	Plague	...Dreadful plague in London, which obliged Henry VII. and his Court to remove to Calais.— <i>Stow</i>
1506...	Frost	...River Thames, London, bore carriages throughout January
1506...	Sweating Sickness..	In the city of Chester, in three days, 91 died, only four of whom were women.— <i>Pennant</i>
1507...		...“Sweating Sickness.”— <i>Rapin</i> . A plague at Chester.— <i>Pigott</i>
1508...	Good Harvest	...A very plentiful harvest.— <i>Pigott</i>
1514...	Flood	...November 27. Great flood at Burton-on-Trent.— <i>Rev. Stebbing Shaw</i>
1515...	Frost	.. So intense throughout January, in London, that carriages passed over the river Thames on the ice from Lambeth to Westminster
1517...	Disease	...The fatal “sweat” (<i>Sudor Anglicus</i>) very violent in London. The disease was mortal in three hours. Oxford was depopulated, and half the inhabitants died in most of the capital towns of England.— <i>Stowe</i> and <i>Salmon</i> . Terrible at Chester
1522...	Plague	...At Limerick many thousands perished
1525...	Pestilence	...In Ireland
1528...	Disease	...In England again the English sweating sickness
1528...	Rain	...Nottingham. In spring almost incessant deluges of rain prevented the corn being sown, consequently an extensive failure in the harvest. Grain was imported largely from Germany
1529...	Disease	...Again the sweating sickness in England
1534...	Frost	...A great frost, lasting from November till February. The river Thames frozen some miles below Gravesend; goods carried by land across Kent and Essex to London
1538...	Drought	...Excessively hot, and the rivers dried up in summer
1539...	Drought	...id: id:
1540...	Drought	...After a calamitous year, fine weather and heat lasted from February till September 19th, during which interval rain only fell six times. An exceedingly early spring
1540...	Early Harvest	...Cherries ripe by end of May, grapes ripe in July; middle of harvest June 25. This year was remarkable for the abundance of corn and fruit
1541...	Drought	...At Nottingham a remarkable drought; almost all the small rivers dried up, and the river Trent diminished to a straggling brook. The river Thames so low that the sea water, even at ebb, extended beyond London Bridge. Much cattle died for want of water, especially in Nottinghamshire, and many thousands of persons died from grievous diarrhoea and dysentery
1544...	Plague	...At Canterbury
1545...	Earthquake	...September 6. Throughout Europe. <i>Mallet</i>
1547...	Frost	...Intense in England, especially London, after Edward VI. was proclaimed (end of year)
1550..	Disease	...Again the sweating sickness in England. At Chester and York it was accompanied by so great a dearth that wheat was 15s. per bushel
1551...	Disease	...“The sweating sickness appeared in England, beginning at Shrewsbury in April, reaching Nottingham in July, and ending in the North in Sept.— <i>Orange</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1551...	Earthquake	...May 25. Many shocks were felt at Reigate, Croydon, and Darking, in Surrey. Moveables were thrown from their places.— <i>Mallet</i>
1551...	Flood	...“In the night a mighty great wind, and so high a flood that many cattle were drowned upon Saltney”
1552...	Remarkable Rain...	“A heavy fall of rain, which lay on the grass as red as wine.”— <i>Registers of the Grey Friars</i>
1555...	Plague	...At Loughborough, from Midsummer, till Midsummer 1559. “Loughborough infested by a peculiar disease, called in the parish register the Swat, alias, New Acquaintance, Stoupe, Knave, and Know thy Master.”
1556...	Drought	...The drought was so great that the springs failed; and wheat rose from 8s. to 53s. per quarter
1556...	Wheat	...At Chester the price of wheat was 16s. a bushel, barley 12s., very dear.— <i>Pigott's “Chester”</i>
1556...	Plague & Famine...	In Nottingham, and throughout England, a plague and dreadful famine
1558...	Thunderstorm	...July 7. Baker says, in his “ <i>Chronicles</i> ,” “within a mile of Nottingham was a marvellous tempest of thunder, which, as it came through two towns (perhaps Wilford and Lenton), beat down all the houses and churches; the bells were cast to the outside of the churchyards, and some webs of lead 400 ft. into the field, writhen like leather. The river of Trent (running between the two towns), the water, with the mud in the bottom, was carried a quarter of a mile and cast against trees; with the violence thereof the trees were torn up by the roots and cast 12 score yards off; also a child was taken forth of a man's hand, and carried two spears length high, and then let fall 200 feet off, of which fall it died. Five or six men thereabouts were slain by the storm, during which hailstones fell measuring 15 inches in circumference.” (Dr. Plot says “the hamlets of Sneinton and Gedling,” remarking that all the houses and both their churches were blown down, and so says Dr. Stow
1558...	Mortality	...At Nottingham much corn lost in the fields for want of labourers, and many churches shut up, the clergy being dead. East and West Retford suffered severely. In the small hamlet of West Retford, from July to October, 82 persons died
1560...	Aurora Borealis	...January 30. In London a fine display. “Burning spears.”
1561...	Thunderstorm	...In February, on St. Matthias day, thunder and lightning in London.— <i>Dr. Fulke</i>
1561...	Thunderstorm	...London, in June. St. Paul's Cathedral struck, and the steeple burnt
1562...	Wheat very dear	...Wheat 17s. a bushel. <i>Pigott</i>
1564...	Aurora Borealis	...October 7. Brilliant in London.— <i>Stow</i>
1564...	Plague	...In Leicester so violent that the assizes had to be held at Loughborough. Also severe at Canterbury
1564...	Great Frost	...London, at Christmas. “Surface of river Thames solid as a rock. The population left the streets to walk the whole distance from Westminster to London Bridge on the ice, and Queen Elizabeth was daily on the river. The frost broke up suddenly into fearful inundations, bearing down houses,

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
		bridges, and vessels, to destruction. At Chester the river Dee frozen over, so that people played football thereon.— <i>Holinshed</i>
1565...	Famine	...In Britain
1569...	Gale	...Oct. 80. Ashley, Northamptonshire. "A great gale, only sixty yards broad, and only lasting seven minutes, but destroying everything in its path."— <i>J. Templar</i>
1570...	Flood	...
1570...	Hurricane	...A dreadful hurricane destroyed the port of Liverpool.— <i>Baines' "Lancashire."</i>
1571...	Flood	...October 5. Tremendous gale and flood, between Hummerston and Grimsby. 20,000 of the cattle and sheep perished; houses were blown down, bridges washed away, and many ships wrecked. Bourne was overflowed to midway of the church's height; boats rowed over St. Neot's church walls. In Bedfordshire many trees were blown down. Also violent in Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Essex, etc., where great damage was done.— <i>Allen</i> . The tides of the river Humber flooded all the streets at Kingston-on-Hull to such a considerable height that the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in their upper rooms
1571...	Earthquake	...At Kynaston, in Herefordshire, where the ground rose on the surface of a hill amid much rumbling noise, became detached from the subsoil, and shifted or slid some distance, carrying with it trees, flocks, and sheepfolds. It laid bare a gap covering something like twenty acres, consisting of a rugged, disturbed patch of ground. The convulsion overturned a chapel, shifted a yew tree many yards, distorted two or three roads, made tilled ground pasture, and turned pasture into tilled ground
1574...	Earthquake	...February 26. Very violent in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Hereford, Bristol, etc. At Tewkesbury books were thrown from their places. At Norton persons on their knees in the chapel were almost all thrown down. A part of Ruthven Castle was ruined, and the bell in the Denbigh market house sounded two strokes.— <i>Mallet</i>
1574...	Earthquake	...England. There were three earthquakes this year in England
1574...	Plague	...At Chester.— <i>Pigott</i>
1574...	Aurora Borealis	...Nov. 14. A very remarkable display.— <i>Camden</i> and <i>Stow</i>
1574...	Aurora Borealis	...Nov. 15. id: id:
1574...	Aurora Borealis	...November 15 and 16. Burton-on-Trent, from 10 p.m. till dawn, as bright as day, most so at 4 a.m.— <i>Rev. Stebbing Shaw</i>
1575...	Aurora Borealis	...February 13. Brilliant
1575...	Pestilence	...In Dublin, and plague at Stamford.— <i>Burligh Papers</i>
1575...	Tide	...At London, the tide in the river Thames ebbed and flowed twice within an hour.— <i>Mallet</i>
1575...	Sweating Sickness	...At Oxford. In July there died 510 men (no women).— <i>Coghlan</i>
1575...	Aurora Borealis	...September 28. id:
1576...	Dip Needle	...London, 71 deg. 50 min.— <i>Norman</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1577...	Thunderstorm	...August 4th, at Bongay, near Norwich. "Sunday being the fourthe of this August, in ye year of our Lord 1577, to the amazing and singular astonishment of the present beholders, and absent hearers, at a certain towne called Bongay, not past tenne miles from the citie of Norwiche, there fell from Heaven an exceeding great and terrible tempeste, sodein and violent, between nine of the clock in the morning, and tenne of the day aforesaid. This tempeste took beginning with a rain, which fel with a wonderful force, with no lesse violence than abundance, which made the storme so much the more extrem and terrible. Also of lightning and thunder, the flashing of the one whereof was so rare and vehement, and the roaring noise of the other so forceable and violent, that it made people perplexed in minde and at their wits' end. Therr werr assembled at the same season, to hear divine service and common prayer, according to order, in the parish church of the said towne of Bongay, the people thereabouts inhabiting, who were witnesses of the straungenesse, the carenesse, and sodenesse of the storme, consisting of raine violently falling, fearful flashes of lightning, and terrible cracks of thunder, which came with such unwonted force and power, that to the perceiving of the people, at the time and in the place above named, assembled, the church, as it were, did quake and stagger, which struck into the harts of those that were present, such a sore and sodain feare, that they were in a manner robbed of their right wits. The assemblie thought doomesday was already come. Fearful flashes of fire passed between two persons (John Fuller and Adam Walker) as they were kneeling upon their knees, wringing the necks of them bothe at one instant clene backward, insomuche that even in a moment where they kneeled they stra'gely died, whiche thing is mervellous in the eyes of men, and offereth much matter of amazing the minde. The clocke of the church, with a violent clap of thunder, was smitten downe. The wiers and wheels of the clocke were wroong insunder."—"At Bliborough, Suffolke, on Sundaie (4th of August), between 9 and 10 of the clocke in the forenoone, a strange and terrible tempeste of Lightning and Thunder strake through the wall of the church, drave downe above twentie people, renting the wall up to the vestrie, cleft the doore, broke the chimes, and fled towards Bongie. A man and a boie were found starke dead, the others were scorched. The like great tempeste of violent raine, lightning, and thunder have been seldome seene"
1577...	Pestilence	...Oxford. "During the Assizes, while the Court sat on the trial of a Popish bookseller, accused of circulating offensive pamphlets, a sudden sickness seized nearly the whole of the persons present, and within forty hours upwards of 300 died, among whom was the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the High Sheriff of the county, several justices of the Peace, and the chief of the Jurors

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1577...	Pestilence	...August 4. At Bliborough, Suffolk
1579...	Plague	...Yarmouth. Much havoc
1579...	Earthquakes	...April 6 and May 2. "On the vj of April, XXII yeare of Elizabeth, about 6 o'clock in the evening, there was heard from the S.W. a marvelouse greate noyse, as though the same had been the shott of some greate batterie, or a number of cannons shott off at one instante, withoute decernyng of any dyfferance of tyme in the going off of the same shott; which noyse seemed to be, from the place wheare yt was herde, as though yt had been mydwaie betwene Calleis and Dovor. But sodenlie, and in the twyngling of an eye, the same noyse was as though yt had been round aboute the hearers; and therewith began a moste feirce and terrible earthquake, which, with the noyse aforesaid, and other circumstances contynued not above the tyme, as we commonlie call yt, of a paternoster while. The place, wheare the inhabitants of Sandwiche fyrste heard the same, was comyng out of Sandowne, from whence yt passed into the towne, being theare universally, to the greate feare of all the people; and that with such ratlinge, as though a number of persons with chaynes had been presente; and yet, thankes be to God, dyd little harme, saving that in the ende of the north vale of St. Peter's Church, yt shaked downe the gable and copinge of the gable end thereof; and dyd shake and cleave fower archies in St. Marie's Church, and overthrew a peece of a chymney. This earthquake contynued so much longe in the towne, as yt did with them at Sandowne. The shippes in the sea, as also such as weare in the keye or within the havon at the beacons felte the lyke. Something before nyne of the clocke the same nighte the same began againe, but endured a verie shorte space; as also a lytle before eleven of the clocke in the same nighte, with lyke shortnes; and a small noyse was herd aboute fower of the clocke the next mornynge, but no shakinge; and within one halfe hower after a lyke noyse and a little shakinge. Mem. That the second daie of Maie, in the said XXII yere, about II of the clocke in the mornynge, hapned an earthquake, which came with a greate noyse and shakinge, allmoste as terrible as that on the 7th of Aprill last.— <i>E. W. Brayleys "Kent"</i>
1580...	Magnetic Needle	...London, 11 deg. 15 min. E.
1580...	Earthquake	...Severe in London. Part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell
1580...	Inundation	...(About this year.) By the discharge of a flood of water from Pendle Hill.— <i>Baines' "Lancashire"</i>
1580...	Earthquake	...April 6. Throughout England, and especially London, Dover, and the whole of Kent. In London shocks were felt at 6, 9, and 11 p.m. The great bells of Westminster sounded, and a very many chimneys in London were thrown down. At Sandwich and Dover the sea was very much agitated, though the air was tranquil. Also felt in France, Belgium, Brussels, Holland, etc.
1580...	Earthquake	...May 1. Kent, especially Ashford and Great Chart, very considerable. Also in Netherlands as far as Cologne. <i>Mallet</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1580...	Frost	...Very intense.— <i>Chambers</i>
1581...	River dry	...December 21. "At Alrewas, Staffordshire, was the water of Trent dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb, that I, John Falkner (Vicar) went over into the hall meddow in a lowe peare of showes, about 4 of the clocke in the afternoone; and so it was never in the remembrance of any man then living at that time in the droughtest yeare that any man had knowen, and the same water in the morning before was bankefull, which was very strange."
1583...	Earthquake	...January 13. Blackmore and Armitage in Dorset, with a landslip of three acres, which moved 900 feet.— <i>Mallet</i>
1584...	Thunderstorm	...July 24 (St. James day). At Chester, such a storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, raged from noon till midnight that the streets were flooded and the cellars filled with water. Great harm was done to the mills, much hay and corn destroyed, and many glass windows broken with the hailstones (being five inches in compass). "Many men and cattle were slain by the Light's bolt in divers' places." The like was never heard of in man's memory.— <i>Pigott</i>
1585...	Wheat	...At Chester, on May 6, wheat 24s. per bushel, barley 14s. Sept. 2, a great fall in price—wheat 9s., barley 4s.
1585...	Plague	...At Boston, Lincolnshire
1586...	Gale	.. November 29. On the eve of St. Andrews, violent gale at Beccles, Suffolk
1586...	Frost	...November 29. Beccles, Suffolk. Severe frost; the river hard frozen
1586...	Plague	...At Chesterfield.— <i>Parish Register</i> . Also at Derby.— <i>Pilkington</i>
1587...	Plague	...October and November. Chesterfield. Carried off whole households. Great scarcity of corn.— <i>Pilkington</i>
1587...	Flood	...St. Mary's Bridge, Derby, and some mills broken down by a great flood
1588...	Gale	...May 30. On the southern coast of England, which disabled many ships of the Spanish Armada
1588...	Plague	...At Boston, Lincolnshire
1591...	Drought	...In Spring an uncommon drought in Nottinghamshire. "It being succeeded this summer by strong W. winds and little rain. The Trent and other rivers were almost without water. The Thames, historians say, was so dried up that a man might ride over it on horseback near London Bridge.— <i>Thoresby</i>
1592...	Plague	...Derby. Began in October, and lasted till October, 1593. "October, 1593. About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, stayed, past all expectation of man, for it rested upon assudayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole parishe; thir was not two houses together frie from it, and yet the Lord bad the angell stay, as in Davide's tyme! His name be blessed for ytt."— <i>Derby Register</i>
1592...	Drought	...Strong westerly winds. The Trent and other rivers were almost dried up. The Thames, historians say, "the water so low that a man might ride over on horseback near London Bridge."
1593...	Plague	...At Lichfield 1,100 persons died. Also at Canterbury

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1593...	Gale	...March 21. Alrewas, Staffordshire. "This yeare was an exceeding great tempest of winde, which continued all the daye longe, and did great hurte in many places, in blowing downe of steeples, dwellinghouses, barnes, trees, innumerable in every place. Within the parish there weare seven barnes overthrowen. In Lichfield the toppes of the steeples of St. Michael and St. Marie's were blowen downe, which hurt the churche and chancell, and houses, that it be the imagination of the townsmen £300 will not repair and make the same"
1594...	Dearth	...Owing to rain from beginning of May to July 25.— <i>Stow</i>
1595...	Plague	...At Canterbury.— <i>Hasted's "Kent"</i>
1596...	Landlip	...At Oakam Hill, near Westerham, Kent, about nine acres of ground continued in motion for eleven days, some-parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills
1596...	Wheat	...Wheat very dear at Chester: 40s, per bushel, barley 31s.
1597...	Earthquake	...July 23. In Perth and other parts of Scotland— <i>Mallet</i>
1597 to 1598	Plague	...Penrith. 2,260 persons perished in fifteen months
1600...		Flood
		...The river Trent, during a heavy flood, changed its course near the village of Holme, by Newark, through which means the township became situated on the east side of the river, whereas it had previously been on the west side
1601...	Caterpillars	...At Maen-Clochog, Pembrokehire, at the beginning of June, caterpillars were so abundant that a man could not tread without killing twenty or thirty. On this hill they destroyed all the grass.— <i>E. Floyd</i>
1601...	Lightning	...December 23. Siege of Kinsale, in Ireland. "Our horsemen did see lamps burn at the points of their spears in the midst of these lightning flashes."— <i>Fyne's Moryson</i> . Similar appearances are mentioned by Theophrastus, Plutarch, Pliny, Seneca, Cæsar, and Livy. Seneca says "Glypyo Syracusas petenti visa est stella super ipsam lancem constitisse;" and that in "Romanorum castris vis a sunt ardere pila, ignibus scilicet in illa delapsis." Cæsar, in his history of African war, in a violent, stormy night, says, "Legionis pilorum cacumina sua sponte arserunt"
1601...	Earthquake	...December 24
1602...	Aurora Borealis	...August 22. "A wonderful exhalation of a fiery colour was seen over the city of Chester like a canopy, and was thought by the poor to foretell some evil"
1602...	Plague	...September. Commenced at Chester, and continued till February, 1605.— <i>Pigott</i> . In 1603, 650 persons died
1603...	Plague	...Boston. On April 2nd began at Aylesbury.— <i>Lipscomb's "Buckingham."</i> In London 30,578 died of the plague.— <i>Whitlock</i>
1604...	Plague	...July to September. Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire. 83 persons perished. Also London and Ireland
1604...	Plague	...Carried off about 600 persons at Stamford.— <i>Parish Register</i> . At Chester 986 persons died (at one period at the rate of 55 weekly). The fairs were not held, the Court of Exchequer was held at Tarvin, and the Assizes at Nantwich. Most of the inhabitants fled. At York and Beverley 3,512 died

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1605...	Plague	...London
1607...	Flood	...Somerset and Gloucestershire. The waters rose above the tops of the houses, and about one hundred persons perished.— <i>Burns</i>
1607...	Frost	...In London fires on the ice on the river Thames in the first week in December.— <i>Stow</i>
1607...	Frost	...Alrewas, Staffordshire. "A greate froste and snowe, the which begane the fyfte day of Dec ^r , and so continued untill the fouretenth daye of February, 1608, all which time all our rivers weare frozen, and in moste partes that they would beare horse and man loaded, and cartes loaden; the moste parte of milles weare so frozen up that they could not grynde any corne, but with much adoe, and did much hurte to many thinges, as wheate, gresse, and herbes." The Thames frozen over, and the people crossed from Southwark to Lambeth. At York the river Ouse frozen over, and horses crossed the ice.— <i>Whittock</i>
1608...	Earthquake	...November 9. Aberdeen, at 9 p.m.
1608...	Frost	...Very severe in London in January. River Thames frozen over. Wheat rose in Windsor market from 36s. to 56s. per quarter
1608...	Tide	...February 19th. The river Thames ebbed and flowed twice at noon.— <i>Howes</i>
1608...	Gale	..."A tremendous hurricane did incalculable mischief at Beverley, Yorkshire.— <i>Whittock's "York"</i>
1609...	Tide	...January 19. An extraordinary flux and reflux of the tide twice in an hour in the river Thames
1609...	Tide	...London, on Feb. 6. "Strange shifting of tides."— <i>Howes</i>
1609...	Plague	...Of which 500 died at Loughborough. Also at Chesterfield
1610...	Thunderstorm	...July 3. "Thunder, haile, and lightning from heaven against certain covetous persons, inhabitants of Humberstone, near Grimsby, thought to be a just punishment from God in the behalfe of the poore. How the corne was destroyed, the like never heard of in any age; only one man's estate preserved, who gave them reliefe, as it was justified before the knights and justices of the countie at the sessions held at Louth the 10th day of July."
1610...	Plague	...The plague began in June at Beverley, and lasted till November
1610 }	Plague	{ Raged violently at Leicester
1611 }		
1613...	Thunderstorm	...June 26, at Alrewas, Staffordshire. "A mightie great tempeste of rayne, lyghtning, and thunder at four p.m." Violent at Southampton.— <i>J. Hilliard</i>
1614...	Snow and Flood	...January. At York a heavy snow and eleven weeks' frost, and then the river Ouse overflowed, which flooded the streets, and lasted ten days, destroying many bridges, etc.— <i>Whittock's "York"</i>
1614...	Drought	...At York a drought followed the great flood, and continued till August, causing a great scarcity of hay and corn. Hay, 30s. and 40s. a load; and at Leeds 80s.
1614...	Frost	...Severe winter at Boston
1615...	Snow	..."At Youlgrave, Derbyshire, on January 16, began the greatest snow which ever fell uppon the earth in man's memory. It covered the earth 5 quarters deep uppon

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
		the playne, and for heapes or drifts of snow they were very deep, so that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over yates, hedges, and walles. It fell at ten severall tymes, and the last was the greatest. It continued by daily increasing until March 12, without the sight of any earth eyther uppon hilles or valleys, uppon which day it began to decrease, and so by little and little consumed till May 28, and then all the drifts were consumed, except one uppon Kinder Scout, which lay till Witson week"
1615...	Great Drought	...Throughout Europe
1615...	Flood	...Great flood at Boston
1615...	Sheep Disease	...At Boston great mortality amongst sheep
1616...	Great Drought	...A great drought at Nottingham, by reason of which the country would not afford provisions for Sir Thomas Hutchinson's stables (father of Colonel Hutchinson, who was born in Nottingham this year), so that he was forced to remove from Owthorpe to winter in the town of Nottingham.— <i>Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson</i>
1620...	Great Snow	...Thirteen days' snow, known as the "thirteen days' drift," in Scotland, where on Eskdale Moor, out of 20,000 sheep, only 45 were left alive
1622...	Magnetic variation	...London, 6 degrees, E.
1622...	Meteoric Stone	...Fell in Cornwall on January 10th.— <i>Greg</i>
1622...	Frost	...All the rivers of Europe frozen, and also the Zuyder Zee
1623...	Plague	...London
1625...	Frost	...A severe winter followed the infectious summer of 1625
1625...	Plague	...London. Fearful plague during June, July, August, and September.— <i>J. Taylor</i>
1625...	Mortality	...In London very great. 35,417 persons died. Plague violent at Boston
1626...	Snow	...Much snow about April 5th (old style)
1627...	Gale	...Alrewas, Staffordshire. January 28. A terrible South gale; "many houses and trees thrown downe"
1628...	Stone from Sky	...Hatford, Berkshire. On April 9, 5 p.m., warm, windy, W.N.W., a hideous noise in the air, followed by a strange and fearful thunder, then another till twenty peals were heard. A stone fell at Barolkin Green (1½ miles from Hatford), and was dug up by Mistress Green. It broke, one piece weighed 19½ lbs., and another 5 lbs.
1630...	Plague	...Dreadful at Cambridge, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, and the Assizes were removed to Royston
1630...	Drought	...Alrewas, Staffordshire, very dry in summer
1631...	Plague	...Dalton, Lancashire, and Isle of Walney, from July till next Easter. An entry in the parish register records that there "died in Dalton of this sickness 300 and 8 score," and at Walney 120. At Louth, Lincolnshire, 754 died
1634...	Magnetic variation	...London, 4 deg. 5 min., E.
1635...	Parhelia	.. February 17. Rutherford, Sussex. Between 8 and 9 a.m. there were two mock suns, and an inverted rainbow near the zenith in S.E., which lasted one hour
1635...	Plague	...Kingston-on-Hull. The plague raged violently, and continued till about the middle of June, 1638. The number of persons who perished by it was 2,730,

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
		exclusive of those who fled out of the town and died elsewhere, who are said to have more than doubled that number.— <i>Tickhill's "Hull."</i> It raged at Canterbury from beginning of August to end of October. <i>Hasted's "Kent."</i>
1636...	Plague	...East and West Bridgeford, Cotgrave, and Bingham, Nottinghamshire, were severely visited.— <i>Bailey's "Notts."</i>
1636...	Spring	...At Derby a very forward Spring.
1636...	Plague	...An awful and desolating plague at Bury St. Edmonds. Also began again at Derby.
1638...	Stone from sky	...October 21. Wydecombe, near Dartmoor, with great noise.
1638...	Earthquake	...“At Chichester several shocks at the end of the year did great damage. There was a smell like pitch and sulphur.”— <i>Mallet.</i>
1640...	Stone from sky	...Anthony, Cornwall, with great noise, on Whitsunday.
1641...	Plague	...Stamford. Between 500 and 600 died.— <i>Parish Register of St Mary's.</i>
1642...	Stone from sky	...August 4. Between Woodbridge and Albons, Suffolk, 4 to 5 p.m. A wonderful drum-beating like noise, and then a long peal or discharge lasting 1½ hours, and then a violent report and a stone 4 lb. weight fell. Captain Johnson saw it fall, and it was hot when he dug it up.— <i>Gent. Magazine</i>
1642...	Gale	...August 27. At Nottingham, two days after the king fixed the standard there.
1644...	Hail	...May 15 and 16. Staffordshire and Warwickshire. “Maü 15 and 16, in divers places there fell great stormes of haile with haile stones of divers formes, some round as big as walnuts, and some flat as big as half crown pieces; with thunder and lightning in three or four several places at one instant; the like seldom seen.”
1644...	Plague	...Violent in August, at Leeds.— <i>Whitlock.</i>
1645...	Plague	...Violent at Leeds. 1,325 persons died, from March 12th to June 1st. “The air very warm and so infectious that dogs, cats, mice, and rats died, and several birds in their flight over the town dropped dead.”— <i>Whitlock's "York"</i>
1646...	Great Heat	...Excessively hot.
1646...	Plague	...Bideford ravaged by plague.
1646...	Plague	...Bingham, Nottinghamshire. Raged violently.
1646...	Wheat	...Average, 48s. per quarter.
1647...	Wheat	... id: 73s. id:
1648...	Wheat	... id: 85s. id:
1649...	Wheat	... id: 80s. id:
1649...	Frost	...Great frost in January. The river Thames, London, frozen over. “Now,” says Evelyn, (22nd January) “was the Thames frozen over, with horrid tempests of wind.”
1650...	Wheat	...Average, 77s. per quarter.
1651...	Wheat	... id: 73s. id:
1652...	Wheat	... id: 49s. 6d. id:
1652...	Drought	...The warmth was very great, the Summer being the dryest ever known in Scotland.
1653...	Wheat	...Average, 35s. 6d. per quarter
1654...	Wheat	... id: 26s. id:

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1655...	Plague	...London
1655...	Wheat	...Average, 38s. per quarter
1655...		...Scotland. Very cold. The excessive snow and rain did great injury this winter.
1656...	Wheat	...Average, 43s. per quarter.
1657...	Wheat	... id: 46s. 6d. id:
1657...	Earthquake	...July 8. Bickley, Cheshire. Preceded by a noise like a clap of thunder.— <i>Mallet</i> .
1657...	Land sank	...Bickley, Cheshire. July 8. "At about three of the clock in the afternoon a piece of land sank into the earth, and some goodly oaks, ten yards high in the body, sunk down into the earth into a water prepared to receive them with a noise representing thunder, or the roaring of a well laden cannon. Though the branches were very high, they were buried out of sight."— <i>Pamphlet printed in 1657</i> .
1657...	Magnetic variation.	London, due N.
1658...	Plague	...London
1658...	Gale	...September 3. Foster, in his "Life of Oliver Cromwell," says "It was such a night in London as had rarely been passed by dwellers in crowded streets. Trees were torn from their roots in the park, chimneys blown down, and houses unroofed in the city. Cromwell died that night." There was another great gale immediately before this, a hurricane throughout Europe.
1658...	Tide	...London. The tide in the river Thames ebbed and flowed twice in three hours.
1658...	Wheat	...Average, 65s. per quarter
1658...	Frost	...Excessively cold. The price of wheat doubled
1659...	Wheat	...Average, 66s. per quarter
1659...	Frost	...Severe. The price of wheat doubled
1659...	Gale	...December 8. A remarkably high wind, such as had never before been experienced in this country, did great damage to houses in York.— <i>Whitlock's "York."</i>
1660...	Wheat	...Average, 56s. 6d. per quarter
1660...	Frost	...Very cold, and the price of wheat doubled
1661...	Wheat	...Average, 70s. per quarter
1661...	Earthquake	...In December, an earthquake throughout England generally.— <i>Mallet</i>
1661...	Mock suns	...February 23
1661...	Parhelia	...September 6. Coloured arches and mock suns
1661...	Drought	...The river Derwent was so wonderfully dried up that in many places there was no water, and people might go over dryshod.— <i>Pilkington's "Derby"</i>
1662...	Frost	...London. River Thames partially frozen over towards the end of Nov.— <i>Pepys</i> . "In this frost skates were introduced into England from Holland. On Dec. 1st the king witnessed the performance of skating"
1662...	Wheat	...Average, 74s. per quarter
1663...	Wheat	... id: 57s. id:
1663...	Fog	...London. "A fog in August"
1664...	Wheat	...Average, 40s. 6d. per quarter
1664...	Frost	...Till the beginning of March a very violent frost froze up all things from the beginning of winter
1664...	Plague	...The great plague of London began in December. (It slumbered from Christmas to February)
1664...	Lunar halo's	...February 19. Two lunar halo's.— <i>Sir I. Newton</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1665...	Earthquake	...June 19, at Oxford.— <i>Dr. Holden, F.R.S.</i>
1665...	Cold	...December 17. Very cold at London.
1665...	Barometer	...October 26. London. In the evening very near at 27½ inches, wind quiet.— <i>Phil. Trans.</i> In the morning it had been 28 inches, and on the day before 28½ inches in the morning, with much rain and a great storm
1665...	Cattle Plague	...In London
1665...	Wheat	...Wheat averaged per quarter 69s.
1665—	Great Plague	...In London 68,000 persons died. Defoe makes it even more terrible, i.e., "May to July severe; August and September 8000 persons died weekly; in the middle of September, 12,000 persons in one week, and 4000 in one night; and in the whole 100,000 died." After an order to kill cats and dogs, it is said that 40,000 dogs and 200,000 cats were destroyed. At Yarmouth great havoc was made by the plague
1665...	Sharp Frost	...In January and February.— <i>Dr. Wallis, F.R.S.</i>
1665...	Plague	...Very fatal at Derby. The country people refused to bring their commodities to the market-place, depositing them outside the town; then retired to a distance till the buyer had deposited his money in a vessel filled with vinegar." At Winchester the dead were carried out by cartloads at a time, and the plague was as bad as in London. At Eyam 259 persons perished.— <i>Parish Registers</i>
1665...	Gale	...October 25. Great Gale in London.— <i>Beal</i>
1665...	Barometer	...October 26. At Bristol in the evening remarkably low, only 27½ inches; October 25, a.m., 28½; October 26, a.m. 28 inches (sea level).— <i>Dr. Beal</i>
1665 }	Plague	{ In London 68,596 persons are said to have died of the plague
1666 }	Plague	
1666..	Plague	...At Sandwich and Stamford. At the former place upwards of 380 persons died
1666...	Earthquake	...January 18. Oxford, Belekington, Stanton, Coventry, and Brill; also in Hungary, where rocks were cleft. (Hoff. gives 1665)
1666...	Thunderstorm	...January 24, at Andover (Hants).— <i>T. Neale</i>
1666...	Thunderstorm	...May 12, at Oxford
1666...	Hail Storm	...July 17, in Suffolk. "At Seekford House, one stone 9 inches about; at Melton 8 inches about; at Snape-bridge one hailstone 12 inches about; at Friston Hall, one weighed 12s. 6d.; at Aldborough some were full as bigg as turkey's eggs (a hen egg weighs about 9s.); at Yarmouth hail small."— <i>Dr. N. Fairfax</i>
1666...	Shower of Fishes	...Cranstead, Kent. A great tempest of thunder and rain, and, although no ponds about, two acres were scattered over with whittings of the size of a man's little finger. This occurred on the Wednesday before Easter.— <i>Dr. R. Conny</i>
1666...	Diarrhoea	...Prevailing in London and lasting till 1672.— <i>R. Morton</i>
1666...	Very cold	...December 31. At the end of December very hard frost in London
1666...	Earthquake	...January 29. Slight shocks at Oxford, Bleckington, and Brill, towards evening. (There had been a hard frost in the morning, which in the evening had changed to wind and rain.) Felt also at Bostol, Horton, and Whately.— <i>Dr. Wallis, F.R.S.</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1666...	Wheat	...Average of wheat, 36s. per quarter
1667...	Cold	...At the beginning of January a hard frost
1667...	Wheat	...Average of wheat, 36s. per quarter
1667...	Plague	...Nottingham visited most severely by the plague.— <i>Orange's "Nottingham."</i> Also London. "God's terrible advice to the city by plague and fire"
1668...	Wheat	...Average of wheat, 40s. per quarter
1668...	Flood	...July 24th, at Sutton Pool, Warwickshire. At Sutton Coalfield, owing to a sudden rain, a great flood took place. The waters flowed over a stone wall ten feet high. Two large pools of 20 acres each, called Windley and Bracebridge, had their dam heads both broke through by the press of water, probably occa- sioned by the bursting of a water-spout. This very large quantity of rain falling in June was thought deserving to be chronicled in the parish register
1668...	Small Pox	...In London destroyed a ninth part of the inhabitants.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1669...	Inundation	...August 18. A mighty torrent from Pendle Hill flooded the village of Worston, the furniture floating about in the houses.— <i>C. Towneley</i>
1669...	Barometer	...December 14. Bristol. 30.6 inches, wind E. and N.E.; on 18th was 30½ inches.— <i>Dr. Beal, F.R.S</i>
1669...	Great cold	...December 26. London. Colder than for five or six years, freezing quickly for some days; coldest date December 26th, after which a great snow. Much colder than in 1665 and 1666.— <i>Dr. Beal, F.R.S.</i>
1669...	Cold	...Hard frost at Christmas
1669...	Barometer	...December 18. 30.6 inches, wind N.E.; higher than for five years
1669...	Wheat	...Average, 44s. per quarter
1670...	Wheat	... id: 41s. 6d. id:
1670...	Gale	...October 13. Braybrook, Northamptonshire. Very violent, but only six yards wide
1670...	Parhelia	...June 20. Eight mock suns and the whole or parts of seven circles of light
1670...	Frost	...Most intense this winter
1671...	Frozen rain	...December 9, 10 and 11. Bristol. Vast destruction of trees about Bristol, Wells, Shepton-Mallet, Bath, and Bruton. No ice on any water, but the rain froze as it fell. An ash branch ¾ lb. weight had 16 lb. of ice on it, the ice being five inches in cir- cumference. The trees on the highway from Bristol to Shepton were all thrown down. Also at Bruton the roads were blocked up by fallen trees. The same ice storm occurred at Oxford. This was followed by great heat, and bushes and flowers were as forward as usually in April. An apple bloomed before Christmas.— <i>Dr. Wallis, F.R.S.</i>
1671...	Earthquake	...September. English Channel. Also German Ocean, St. Malo, Havre, Calais, Dunkirk, and Antwerp
1671...	Fog	...December. London. "The thickest and darkest fog ever known in the memory of man.— <i>Evelyn</i>
1671...	Wheat	...Average, 42s. per quarter
1672...	Magnetic variation	—London, 2 degrees 30 minutes W.
1672...	Thunderstorm	...September 2. At Leeds
1672...	Measles	...Prevailing in London.— <i>R. Morton</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1672...	Meteor	...November 22. Wednesbury. A large, very bright globose meteor, which lasted the eighth of an hour.
1672...	Wheat	...Average, 41s. per quarter
1678...	Wheat	... id: 46s. 6d. id:
1674...	Wheat	... id: 68s. 6d. id:
1674...	Small Pox	...Violent in London, destroying an eighth part of the people.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1674...	N.W. Gale	...December 21. Tarbut, Scotland. Whole woods were torn up by the roots.— <i>Sir G. Mackenzy</i>
1674...	Flood	...May 7 and 8. Great flood on rivers Trent and Tame
1675...	Lunar rainbow	...November 28. Oxford.— <i>Dr. Plot</i>
1675...	Earthquake	...January 4. Alrewas, Staffordshire. A terrible earthquake, 7 to 8 p.m.
1675...	Wheat	...Average, 61s. 6d. per quarter
1676...	Wheat	... id: 88s. id:
1676...	Meteor	...September 20. Oxford, London, Essex, Kent, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcester, Somersetshire, Hampshire. A large meteor at 7 p.m. As light as noonday.— <i>Dr. Wallis</i>
1676...	Meteoric Stone	...Fell into a boat in the Orkney's.— <i>Greg</i>
1676...	Hail	...June 16. Dunstal. A hailstorm $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad; the stones, some four inches about, and of unequal and various figures
1676...	Dip Needle	...London. 78 degrees 47 minutes.— <i>Bond</i>
1677...	Earthquake	...Wolverhampton
1677...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. January 4.7 inches, June 5.2, August 4.8, November 4.8, December 4.0 inches; whole year 48.6 inches
1677...	Wheat	...Average, 42s. per quarter
1678...	Wheat	... id: 59s. id:
1678...	Earthquake	...In Staffordshire and Derbyshire
1678...	Earthquake	...January 5. Hanbury, 8 a.m.— <i>Mallet</i>
1678...	Earthquake	...October 20. id: 11 p.m., with loud noise.— <i>Mallet</i>
1678...	Earthquake	...November 14. Brewood, Staffordshire, 2 a.m., with loud noise
1678...	Earthquake	...November 15. id: id: with loud noise
1678...	Mock sun	...July 12. At Hopton Heath
1678...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. May 5.8 inches, Sept. 5.8, Oct. 6.4, Dec. 0.6 inches; whole year 42.7 inches
1679...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 0.4 inch, April 0.9 inch, Aug. 8.8 inches, Sept. 5.5, Oct. 6.2, Dec. 4.4 inches; whole year 38.2 inches
1679...	Hot	...Very hot in England and Scotland. No rain from May, all summer
1679...	Mock sun	...August 28. Haselor
1679...	Wheat	...Average, 60s. per quarter
1680...	Wheat	... id: 45s. id:
1680...	Earthquake	...January 4. Ohedsey, Somersetshire, and the country for miles round, at 7 a.m.
1680...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 5.1 inches, Feb. 4.9, Aug. 5.0, Oct. 5.7, Nov. 4.8 inches; whole year 44.8 inches
1680...	Meteoric Stones	...Several fell in London, near Gresham College.— <i>Greg</i>
1680...	Mock sun	...December 4. Clifton
1681...	Mock sun	...May 17. Edingall
1681...	Small Pox	...Violent in London, killing an eighth of the inhabitants.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1681...	Wheat	...Average per quarter 46s. 6d.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1681...	Rainfall	...Towneley, Lancashire. January 0.5 inch, April 0.6 May 0.7, Sept. 6.1 inches; whole year 33.3 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1682...	Rainfall	...Townley, Lancashire. January 9.9 inches, June 5.2, July 4.8, October 4.3, November 5.2, December 4.6; whole year 50.7 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1682...	Tide	...March 22. River Thames, at London, ebbcd and flowed three times in four hours
1682...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 44s.
1682...	Storm and Flood	...At Brentford did much damage. The sudden flood occasioned by the tempest was so great that the whole place was laid under water. Boats were rowed up and down the streets, and several houses were carried away by the force of the torrent.— <i>Beauties of England and Wales</i> * *
1683...	Magnetic variation	..London, 40 deg. 30 min. W.
1683...	Earthquake	...September 17. Oxfordshire at 7 a.m., and also Lincolnshire; not violent. It extended 70 miles, from S.E. to N.W.— <i>T. Pigot, F.R.S.</i>
1683...	Earthquake	...October 9. Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, and all over the Midland counties, at 11 p.m.; violent.— <i>T. Pigot, F.R.S.</i>
1683...	Earthquake	...September 28. Oxford, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire at 7 a.m. The weather was very wet up to the 20th, then fine till 27th, then frosty. Barometer higher than for three years.— <i>Phil. Trans.</i>
1683...	Great Frost	...At the beginning of December. Fearful destruction of trees and plants. Great oaks suffered, the bark having been rifted by the frost in the estates of Lords Weymouth, Chesterfield and Ferrars, and Sir W. Fermor. Hollies damaged, and figs killed to the ground.— <i>John Evelyn, Esq.</i> Elms, ash, and walnuts cleft by the frost, but not so much as oaks; the oaks in being cleft made a noise like a gun. Yews and hollies in some places killed and in many places lost their leaves. Rosemary Laurustinus Laurel Arbutus and Phyllyrea generally killed throughout the country, and common herbs and flowers killed.— <i>Jacob Bobart.</i> Coaches on the ice on the river Thames. There were shops on the river Thames till February. About forty coaches plied for hire on the river daily. On the 5th of January, 1684, frost very intense in London; temperature, 8 deg. below zero.— <i>Rec. W. Derham:</i> The longest frost on record, and the ice on the river Thames eleven inches thick. Nearly all the birds perished. The frost lasted till February 4. (Small-pox raged in London)
1683...	Rainfall	...Townley, Lancashire. June 4.7 inches, July 4.1, Aug. 5.8, Dec. 0.4; whole year 37.2 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1683...	Flood	...February 5 or 6. Very destructive throughout the whole Trent valley, and in many other parts, occasioned by the breaking up of a frost with much snow, which commenced early in September, 1682, and continued without intermission till February 5, 1683. The Trent Bridge at Nottingham, then composed of wood on stone piers, was almost completely destroyed by pieces of ice floated down the stream *

** Query 1683.

* Probably a mistake for 1684.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1683...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 40s.
1683}	...Frost	...Mr. Bobart, in " <i>Phil Trans.</i> ," says "Oak, ash, elm, and walnut trees split by the great severity of the frost this winter, splitting with a noise like the report of a gun. Yew, holly, and furze were in some places entirely killed, but not broom. In dry, mountainous places, trees escaped tolerably well. Firs and pines escaped the cold. Great destruction to herbs, plants, and flowers, except where covered by snow
1684)		
1683...	Flood	...At New Braintford, Middlesex.— <i>Reliquary</i>
1683...	Flood	...At Runswick, Yorkshire <i>id</i> :
1684...	Frost	...A frost began at Christmas and lasted 91 days, and mortality increased. Coaches drove along the Thames which was covered with ice 11 inches thick. Almost all the birds perished *
1684...	Wheat	...Average, 44s. per quarter
1684...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 0.8, Feb. 4.8, March 0.9, May 1.0, Oct. 4.2, Nov. 5.8; whole year 84.1 inches. — <i>R. Townley</i>
1685...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 1.1, Feb. 0.4, June 4.1, July 5.0, Nov. 5.2, Dec. 5.5; whole year 87.8 inches. — <i>R. Townley</i>
1685...	Flood	...“Ye overflowing of Kirganton Waters in ye County Cumberland.”— <i>Reliquary</i>
1685...	Wheat	...Average, 46s. 6d. per quarter
1685...	Small Pox	...London. A ninth portion of the people died.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1685...	Thunderstorm	...October 23. Portsmouth. H.M.S. “The Royal James,” struck by lightning.— <i>Phil. Trans.</i>
1686...	Flood	...Yorkshire. “A rock opened and poured out water to the height of a church steeple.— <i>Phil. Trans.</i> ”
1686...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 4.7, Feb. 0.2, March 5.7, May 4.4, June 4.7, Aug. 8.7, Sept. 5.7, Nov. 7.1; whole year 50.4 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1686}	...Thunderstorm and flood	...Craven, Yorkshire. A flood came down from the mountains and nearly destroyed the towns of Kettlewell and Starbottan, in June
1686}		
1686...	Wheat	...Average, 84s. per quarter
1687...	Water spout	...August 15. Hatfield, Yorkshire, 2 p.m. The season very dry and extremely hot.— <i>The Rev a de la Pryme, F.R.S.</i>
1687...	Thunderstorm	...March 8. Cloyne, Ireland. Next morning (4th) a.m. The barometer only 28.4 inches; lower than had been before seen there.— <i>Dr. Ashe, Bishop of Cloyne</i>
1687...	Wheat	...Average, 25s. per quarter
1688...	Earthquake	...At Kettlewell, Yorkshire
1688...	Earthquake	...Middle, near Ellesmere. An old castle said to have been destroyed.— <i>Cook’s “Topography of Staffordshire”</i>
1688...	Frost	...January. Very severe in England. River Thames frozen
1688...	Epidemic fever	...Dublin. In July, lasting to the middle of August.— <i>Dr. Molyneux</i>
1688...	Epidemic fever	...London. In May and June

* Query the same as the frost of 1683.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1688	--Swarms of Cock-chafers	County Galloway. Covering the trees and clinging to each other like swarms of bees. Towards evening when they flew they made a strange humming noise and darkened the air for two or three miles square. They eat up all the leaves off the trees for miles round making them as bare as in winter, and their grubs destroyed all the roots of grass, &c.— <i>Dr. Molyneux, F.R.S.</i>
1688...	Wheat	...Average, 46s. per quarter
1689...	Famine	...Londonderry. "The inhabitants glad to eat rats, tallow and hides"
1689...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. March 8.7 inches, April 4.7, Oct. 7.4, whole year 48.6 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1689...	Wheat	...Average, 80s. per quarter
1689...	Flood	...October 4. Bungay, Suffolk. Rain began towards night and continued without intermission (except a few hours on the 6th) till the 10th at noon, which caused such a rage of waters as overflowed the lower part of Norwich and broke down the bridges of Bungay
1690...	Earthquake	...January 28. Kingston, Ireland
1690...	Earthquake	...October 17. Dublin and Kilkenny
1690...	Earthquake	...Bedford, and Sutherland in Scotland
1690...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 7.1 inches, April 0.8, Oct. 7.6, Nov. 7.2; whole year 42.9 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1690...	Earthquake	...Ireland. Severe
1690...	Wheat	...Average, 94s. 6d. per quarter
1691...	Thunderstorm	...July 27. Daventry, Northamptonshire. Violent
1691...	Earthquake	...September 8. Deal, Sandwich, Canterbury and Portsmouth, at 2 p.m.— <i>Mallet</i>
1691...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. March 4.8 inches; whole year 81.4 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1691...	Wheat	...Average, 84s. per quarter
1692...	Wheat	... id: 44s. 6d. id:
1692...	Earthquake	...September 8. In England.— <i>Mallet</i> . Felt at Deal, Dover, Sandwich, &c. The walls of Deal castle, though of immense thickness, were shaken so violently that the inmates expected the building would have fallen. In the Autobiography of Sir John Braunston it is said that on the 8th of Sept., 1692, after two of the clock in the afternoon, in London and the suburbs there was plainly felt a trembling and shaking of the houses, the stools and chairs hitting together; many persons being taken with giddiness. It lasted about two minutes
1692...	Magnetic variation--	London. 6 minutes 0 degrees W.
1692...	Rain fall	...Townley, Lancashire. Jan. 0.5 inch, April 5.0 inches, July 4.5, Sept. 6.0, Dec. 8.9; whole year 48.7 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1692...	Cold	...In England. A cold summer and a great deluge of rain till reaping time
1698...	Earthquake	...January 9. England, 5 p.m. Also Sicily, Calabria, Malta, Switzerland, France, Germany, Flanders and Holland, covering a space of 2,600 square miles. Extremely violent. Catania ruined. In Calabria and Sicily 49 towns, 972 churches or convents, and 9,800 persons destroyed. Etna at the same time in eruption.— <i>Mallet</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1693...	Thunderstorm	...March 20. Oundle, Northamptonshire. A considerable storm, with hail, set fire to the steeple of Oundle
1693...	Locusts (cockchafers)	...Marthery, Pembrokeshire. October 20. Swarms of locusts. Also swarms seen in the air near Dôl-gelheu, in Merionettshire.— <i>E. Floyd</i>
1693...	Epidemic cold	...In London. Very severe in Oct., lasting four or five weeks
1693...	Epidemic cold	...At Dublin in November. Very severe for four or five weeks. Also in France, Holland, and Flanders.— <i>Dr. Molyneux</i>
1693...	Rainfall	...Townley, Lancashire. February 0.8 inch, April 5.4 inches, May 0.9, June 1.8, July 1.1, August 6.7, Sept. 6.4, October 5.1, November 6.3; whole year, 42.3 inches
1693...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 67s. 6d.
1694...	Wheat	...id: 64s.
1694...	Whirlwind	...Aug. 1. Warrington, Northamptonshire. A whirlwind which carried 80 or 100 shocks of corn into the air out of sight, to the distance of one, four, and five miles
1694...	Waterspout	...Topsham, Exeter, between 1 and 2 p.m., in Acremont Close. It lasted thirty minutes, and three or four waggon-loads of corn were in the air at one time
1694...	Frost	...So intense that many forest trees and oaks were split by the frost.— <i>Chambers</i>
1694 } 1695 }	Frost	{ London, in winter, of seven weeks' duration
1695...	Thunderstorm	...July 24. Aberdeen at 3½ p.m.; violent, with hail.— <i>Dr. G. Garden</i>
1695...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 53s.
1695...	Rainfall	...In London, from August 12, 1695, to August 12, 1696, 29 inches
1696...	Earthquake	...Falmouth
1696...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 71s.
1696...	Gale	...On E. coast of England. 200 colliers and coasters lost
1696...	Intense Frost	...January 26. In London temperature 9 deg. below zero
1696...	Landslip	...Feb. 3. Isle of Portland. The great pier demolished, and much damage done, owing to excessive rain.— <i>Sir W. Southwell, F.R.S.</i>
1696...	Earthquake	...Falmouth
1696...	Crops	...Bad and dear this year
1697...	Thunderstorm	...April 29. Snowdon, Denbighshire, with great hail-storm. Also in Flintshire, Chester, W. Kirkby, Ormskirk, and Blackburn. The breadth of the cloud two miles, and length of track sixty miles. Hail-stones 5 oz., and of various shapes, breaking nearly all the windows, killing many fowls, and destroying the green corn. Some stones five inches round; scarcely any stones as little as musket balls, whilst some were as large as hen's eggs, and ½ lb. weight. Many sea fowl were killed.— <i>Dr. Halley, F.R.S.</i> Poultry and sheep also killed.— <i>Leslie</i>
1697...	Thunderstorm	...May 4. Hitchin, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., with hail. Hail-stones, 7 or 8 inches about. At Sir J. Spencer's 7000 quarries of glass were broken. The hail split great trees, and destroyed several hundred acres of wheat; and there were some stones 18 or 14 inches about.— <i>R. Taylor</i> . The ground torn up, and there was at least 100,000 cart loads of hailstones. A S.W. gale at the same time. In Staffordshire some hailstones were nearly 12 inches in circumference.— <i>L. F. Kaemtz</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1697...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 60s.
1697...	N.W. Gale	...Lancashire, with hail 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches in circumference. Rooks and hares killed, and vast quantities of glass broken
1697...	Hail-storm	...Herefordshire. "Hail stones 18 and 14 inches round"
1697...	Crops	...Bad, and corn dear this year
1697...	Severe Frost	...
1697...	Rainfall	...Upminster, Essex. Rainfall during the year 15.5 in.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1697...	Hail-storm	...June 6 (?). Westhide, near Hereford The hail fell in so great quantity that it destroyed all the poultry, garden stuff, corn, grass, and windows. Some stones 9 inches about
1697...	Hail-storm	...June 6. Pont-y-pool, Monmouthshire. Extended a mile and lasted half an hour. Some stones eight inches about, very irregular, breaking all the beans and wheat.— <i>Dr. Robinson, F.R.S.</i>
1697...	Moving Bog	...June 7 Charleville, Limerick. Forty acres moved over some good ground, burying it sixteen feet deep. A very wet spring was the cause.— <i>W. Molyneux</i>
1697...	Rainfall	...Townley, Lancashire. Much rain in March, August, and September, but little in January and April. Whole year 88.0 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1698...	Thunder-storm	...August 6. "Biggest rain-drops known. The most rain last four months known. Whole fields of corn spoilt. The first wheat cut in the middle of Sept., and much barley in swathe till December. In the North much corn ungot at Christmas, and in Scotland corn was reaped in January, 1699, and the snow beaten off it. Bread made of it fell in pieces, and tasted sweet like malt
1698...	Rainbow	...August 6. Chester. An extraordinary rainbow between 6 and 7 p.m.— <i>E. Halley</i>
1698...	Rainfall	...For the year, 61.1 inches (query, 24.5); last year 88.8 (query 15.5 inches).— <i>W. Derham</i>
1698...	Snow	...January. Much snow in deep drifts, and all the month ice on the water
1698...	Barometer	...January 24th. Lower than ever seen: 2 p.m. 28.28 in. Mr. Townley had it at the same time 27.80.— <i>W. Derham</i>
1698...	Ice	...January 26. Eight inches thick
1698...	Thunder and Lightning	...January 29
1698...	Snowstorm	...February 14. Great snowstorm; snow drifts several yards deep
1698...	Ice	...February 26. Four inches thick
1698...	Weather	...Very cloudy, with N.E. wind nearly all through February
1698...	Thunderstorm	...March 24. Warm weather
1698...	Thunderstorm	...March 26. id:
1698...	Thunderstorm	...April 11
1698...	Snow	...April 22. All day
1698...	Thunderstorms	...April 25. "With fierce great hail"
1698...	Thunder	...April 27. With hail
1698...	Cuckoo	...April 30. Arrived
1698...	Weather	...A cold April.
1698...	Snow	...May 3. A great deep snow all over England
1698...	Cold	...May 15. Woods like winter
1698...	Hail	...May 17. A great hail

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1698...	Thunderstorm	...June 3. With fierce great hail, covering the ground three inches deep. Cold
1698...	Weather	...Very backward spring, the latest for the past 47 years, but very hot for the first part of July. No gooseberry tarts till July
1698...	Thunderstorm	...July 9
1698...	Rain	...July 15. Great rain
1698...	Cloudless	...July 18 to 26
1698...	Apples	...July 30. In bloom
1698...	Frosts	...August 13, 14 and 15. After which very fine to the end of the month
1698...	Parhelia	...August 28. Sudbury, Suffolk. Three mock suns and circles, from 8 a.m. till 10 a.m.— <i>Mr. Petto</i>
1698...	Thunderstorm	...October 3
1698...	Cold	...October 15, 16 and 17. Extremely cold nights
1698...	Snow	...October 30. Much rain and snow, with contagious fevers
1698...	Flood	...November 5. A terrible flood destroyed a great part of St. Werburgh's Church, Derby
1698...	Thunderstorm	...November 17
1698...	Warm	...December a warm month
1698...	Steam	...December 7. A hot steam
1698...	Thunderstorm	...December 22. At Warley, near Halifax.— <i>R. Thoresby, F.R.S.</i>
1698...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 18s.
1698...	Rainfall	...Townley, Lancashire. But little rain in January, February, May, and June. Whole year, 41·0 inches.— <i>R. Townley</i>
1698...	Rainfall	...Upminster, Essex. 24·5 inches of rain fell this year.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1698...	Cold	...The coldest year between 1695 and 1742
1699...	Wheat	...id: 64s.
1699...	Frost	...Severe frost. The price of wheat, which in preceding years had seldom reached 30s. per quarter, now rose to 713s. per quarter
1699...	W.N.W. gale	...February 7. Upminster. A terrible gale, doing much damage.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1699...	Parhelia	...February 26. Canterbury, 3½ p.m. A circle and two mock suns.— <i>Mr. S. Gray</i>
1699...	Parhelia	...April 7. Canterbury. Between 4 and 5 p.m., three circles and two mock suns.— <i>Mr. S. Gray</i>
1699...	Rainfall	...Upminster. In this year 15·1 inches.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1699...	Parhelia	...Canterbury. Three mock suns and solar halos
1700...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 40s.
1700...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 19·3 inches this year.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1700...	Thunderstorm	...April 27. Violent at Leeds
1700...	Heat	...Extremely warm
1701...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 18·7 inches during the year.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1701...	Hot	...Excessively warm summer
1701...	Wheat	...Average 87s. 6d. per quarter
1702...	Gale	...February 3. Violent all evening and till the morning of the 4th at Upminster, with great depression of the barometer (2nd, a.m. 29·80; 3rd, a.m. 29·50, at noon 29·16, night 28·43; 4th, 7 a.m. 28·50) at Townley; Lancashire, (8rd, 8 a.m. 29·15, 3 p.m. 28·50, 10 p.m. 27·50, on the 4th at noon 27·39, scarcely varying from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.)— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1702...	Drought	...Lancashire March, April, and May very dry, and the crops of grass very poor
1702...	Mock suns	...April 8. London, 10 a.m.
1702...	Drought	...April 23 to May 29. Upminster. During this period scarcely any rain; after May 29th great showers. March had been a dry month, and April up to the 23rd wet.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1702...	Waterspout	...June 21. Hatfield, 2 p.m. In the form of a long tube, with a swift spiral motion. It moved slowly from W. to N.E., and in its course broke down several large oak trees, and tore off the roofs of houses &c.
1702...	Hot	...Excessively hot summer
1702...	Rainfall	...Upminster, Essex. For the year 20·4 inches.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1702...	Gale	...Most destructive at Chester
1702...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 29s. 6d.
1702...	Flood	...Ruined the water-mills at Congleton.— <i>Reliquary.</i>
1703...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 36s.
1703...	Very wet	...April to July, South of England; whilst in North of England not so rainy, and July dry
1703...	Earthquake	...In Lincolnshire, in November
1703...	Very wet	...September to November, South of England, and mild
1703...	Violent Gale	...November 3. Known in England as the memorable gale
1703...	S.E. by S. Gale	...November 25, At Upminster, brief. Between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m., a hail storm with lightning
1703...	S.S.W. Gale	...November 26. At Upminster all day
1703...	Gale	...November 27. Upminster, from midnight till 7 a.m. extremely violent. At Lewes causing great destruction; also at Norwich, Beccles, Sudbury, and Colchester.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1703...	Great Gales	...November 26 to December 1. So disastrous as to fill a volume of the "Phil. Trans." with accounts of it. Probably surpassing all others on record. Twelve men-of-war (with 1800 men on board) were lost in sight of land. London sustained a damage of £2,000,000. In Kent alone 17,000 trees were uprooted. Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed. The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells and his wife were killed in bed in his palace. In the floods occasioned by it on the river Severn and river Thames and coast of Holland, 8000 persons lost their lives. In one place 15,000 sheep were drowned. It was called the Great Storm, and probably the most terrible that ever occurred in England. In Kent 1107 houses and barns were destroyed, 500 grand trees in Penshurst destroyed, and 920 wherries, ships, boats, and barges sunk. Tiles rose from 50s. to £10. Defoe says, "Horror and confusion seized upon all; no pen can describe it, no tongue can express it, no thought conceive it, unless some of those who were in the extremity of it." Dr. Isaac Watt's Diary, 1703, Nov. 26, records—"Friday night and Saturday morning, the great and dreadful storm."
1703...	S.W. Gale	.. December 8. In England, dreadful, barometer very low.— <i>M. Leuwenhoeck</i>
1703...	Gale	...December 27. Violent at Leeds.— <i>Mr. Thoresby</i>
1703...	Gale	...December 28. Violent at Leeds.— <i>Mr. Thoresby</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1703...	Earthquake	...December 28. Hull, at 5h. 3m. p.m. It shook houses and lifted up chairs and tables. Also felt at Beverley, Leeds, Selby, South Dalton, and Navenby.— <i>Mr. Thoresby</i>
1708...	Rainfall	...Upminster, Essex. 24.0 inches during the year.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1704...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 46s. 6d.
1704...	Rainfall	...Upminster. Only 15.8 inches during the year. At Venice the drought was so considerable that water had to be fetched five leagues off
1704...	Rainfall	...Upminster. Average annual fall of past eight years, 29.5 inches; and at Townley average of past eight years 42.5 inches
1705...	S.W. Gale	...March 30. At Upminster
1705...	S.W. by W. Gale	...April 5. At Upminster
1705...	Violent Gale	...August 11. At Upminster
1705...	S.S.W. Gale	...September 29. At Upminster
1705...	Wheat	...Average per quarter 30s.
1705...	Rainfall	...16.9 inches for the year at Upminster
1706...	Meteor	...March 20. A fireball.— <i>R. P. Greg</i>
1706;	Rain-storm	...July 16. Denbigh. Began to rain at 8 a.m., and continued incessantly for thirty hours, with thunder and lightning. All the rivers in Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Merionethshire overflowed, and spoilt much corn. The stream was so choked with mown hay as to break down a dozen large bridges. Great oaks were uprooted and swept away.— <i>Dr. Hans Sloane, F.R.S.</i>
1706...	Flood	...October 7. A prodigious flood in the north of Ireland, which broke down several bridges.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1706...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 24.3 inches in the year
1706...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 26s.
1707...	Pyramidal Ray	...April 3. Upminster. Fifteen minutes after sunset there rose (from where the sun was (a pyramid of light 15 or 20 degrees high, rusty red and bright. The top portion faded in fifteen minutes, but the lower part lasted an hour.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1707...	Flood	...July 3. In the north of Ireland a sudden great flood.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1707...	Flood	...July 26. Antrim. Two bridges washed away on Six-mile river. Also great flood on the river Roo.— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1707...	Thunderstorm	...August 9. New Forge, Down, Ireland. Violent in the evening
1707...	Aurora Borealis	...November 10. In Ireland.— <i>Mr. Neve</i>
1707...	Aurora Borealis	...November 16. Brilliant. ("Called Northern streaming, and lumen boreale.")— <i>W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1707...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 16.8 inches for the year
1707...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 28s. 6d.
1707...	Flies	...In London an extraordinary fall of these insects, covered the clothes of persons and lay so thick that the impression of the peoples' feet were visible on the pavement, as they are in a thick fall of snow.— <i>Chamberlain</i>
1708...	Thunderstorm	...July 16. Violent at Ipswich; also at Colchester.— <i>O. Bridgman, F.R.S.</i>
1708...	Large Meteor	...July 31. London, Suffolk, &c.— <i>Dr. E. Halley, F.R.S.</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1708-9...	Severe Frost	...In England lasted from Dec., 1708, to March 1709, with heavy snows. Very severe throughout Europe, but scarcely felt in Scotland and Ireland. Temperature 0 deg. F. Upminster, coldest day Dec. 30. London, coldest day January 3. Very severe in S. of England; much milder in Cumberland and Westmoreland; none of the lakes or rivers frozen. The oldest man never recollected before having seen such extraordinary flocks of swans. Much snow in S. of England, but very little in S. of Yorkshire.— <i>Bishop of Carlisle</i> . In Edinburgh the frost lasted from early in October till end of April; not severe, but with much snow.— <i>Sir R. Sibbald</i> . Dublin: harder winter than usual, but not so severe as in S. of England.— <i>S. Molyneux</i> . River Thames full of ice, but not solid like January 10, 1684, when coaches drove over. In shallow ponds fish were destroyed; many birds and plants perished. In Italy the cold was greater than for 20 years, and most of the oranges and lemons perished; the sea on the coast of Genoa and Leghorn frozen.— <i>Dr. Newman</i> . Many deaths at Venice; at Namur 80 soldiers killed with cold; at Pisa many plants destroyed.— <i>Dr. M. Angelo Tili</i> . Severe in Switzerland. At Paris 60 men and many cattle frozen to death. At Copenhagen Mr. O. Sperling calls it "Hyems atrocissima;" and on May 4, 1709, ice was in the Copenhagen harbour 27 inches thick, and on April 9 people crossed the ice from Denmark to Schonen.— <i>Dr. Judichar</i> . Very severe also in N. Germany
1708...	Aurora Borealis	...August 9. London.— <i>Bishop of Hereford</i>
1708...	Rainfall	...Upminster, Essex. 19.2 inches for the year
1708...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 41s. 6d.
1709...	Cold	..."January 9. Extremely cold. Frost so intense that in less than 24 hours rivers froze, so as to bear loaded waggons. Horses' feet were frozen to the ground; cattle, sheep, and birds perished. Great quantities of snow fell, and the storm continued for three months"
1709...	Crops, etc.	..."A backward spring and a general scarcity"
1709...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 78s. 6d.
1709...	Aurora Borealis	...At Streatham, very considerable
1709...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 26.6 inches for the year
1709...	Great Flood	...
1710 ..	Lunar Rainbow	...At Christmas, with the colours of the solar iris, at Glapwell Hall, Derbyshire.— <i>Dr. Plot</i>
1710...	Thunderstorm	...Dec. 5. Bramham Moor, Yorkshire.— <i>R. Thoresby, F.R.S.</i>
1710...	Thunderstorm	...Dec. 12. id: id:
1710...	Small-pox	...London. An eighth of the population died.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1710...	Large Meteor	...On Holy Thursday. Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancashire, at 10.15 p.m.— <i>R. Thoresby, F.R.S.</i>
1710...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 78s.
1710...	Rainfall	...Upminster, 18.4 inches in the year
1711...	Rainfall	... id: 28.6 id:
1711...	Cattle Plague	...England
1711...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 54s.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1711...	Hailstorm	...January 11. Rotherham, Yorkshire. A great hailstorm, with stones as large as cherries, and some three to five inches in circumference. Killed pigeons and cut off boughs, &c.*
1711...	Aurora Borealis	...March 6. Very remarkable in Northamptonshire
1711...	Hailstorm	...June 7. Rotherham. With violent thunderstorm. Hail three to five inches in circumference, which broke a vast amount of glass, cut off ears of corn and small boughs, and killed some pigeons.*— <i>R. Thoresby, F.R.S.</i>
1711...	Boiling Well	...June. Broseley, Salop. A well formed, which, by applying a light, burnt like spirits of wine, yet the water cold.— <i>R. Hopton.</i>
1711...	Thunderstorm	...October 7. Samford-Courtney, near Oakhampton, Devon. Violent, with great darkness.— <i>J. Chamberlayne, F.R.S.</i>
1711...	Thunderstorm	...November 5. Southwell, Notts. The south spire of the minster set on fire, and £4000 damage done to the church.†
1711...	Thunderstorm	...November 11. A violent storm, attended with lightning, passed over Southwell. The lightning set fire to the south spire of the church†
1712...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 23·8 inches for the year
1712...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 46s.
1713...	Thunderstorm	...March 9. Clogher, Ireland
1713...	Sinking of a Hill	...March 10. Clogher, Ireland, 4½ acres, probably owing to the constant great rains last autumn and winter.— <i>Bishop of Clogher, F.R.S.</i>
1713...	Sinking of Land	...August 3. About eight a.m., in the gate-place leading to the barns belonging to Weever Hall, the ground suddenly fell in to the breadth of two yards diameter, with a rumbling noise, and so continued till the 5th. The hole could not be fathomed by a pole of 12ft., but the earth tumbling in from the sides, the chasm became nine yards in diameter, and filled with salt water.— <i>From Papers of the Wilbraham family</i>
1713...	Flood	...River Trent.— <i>Deering</i>
1713...	Rainfall	...Upminster. 23·2 inches for the year
1713...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 51s.
1714...	Cattle Distemper	...July (middle). Islington. By the end of September an alarming increase. In October also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hertfordshire. It was violent for three months, and the loss to the farmers was £24,500.— <i>T. Bates, F.R.S.</i> In Holland it had lasted two or three years, and 300,000 beasts had died
1714...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 50s.
1714...	Small Pox	...London. One-ninth of the population died.
1714...	Rainfall	...Upminster. Only 11·2 inches during the year. A remarkable drought
1715...	Cattle Plague	...Severe
1715...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 48s.
1715...	Aurora Borealis	...March 6. Brilliant at 7 p.m. in Cambridge and Yorkshire.— <i>Rev. R. Cotes.</i> An extraordinary display
1715...	Violent Gale	...In London. The river Thames at London Bridge emptied to a brook of 10 or 12 feet over, and the people walked on the bottom and found treasures there

*Query.—January 11 and June 7. Are both these the same storm ?

†Query.—November 5 or November 11. Evidently the same storm.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1715...	Great Frost	...November 24. Fair on the river Thames. The frost lasted till February 9, 1716, during the whole of which time the river Thames was frozen over, and in January strongly frozen. Coldest day, January 16, 1716
1715...	River Dry	...River Ribble for a time dry, except in deep places
1716...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 48s.
1716...	Aurora Borealis	...February 23. So unusually brilliant on the day in which the Earl of Derwentwater was executed for high treason, that most of the north-country people considered it an omen of Heaven's wrath, and to this day by many the Aurora is known to many by the name of "Lord Derwentwater's Lights."
1716...	Meteor.	...March 6th. A large bolide.— <i>R. P. Greg</i>
1716...	Aurora Borealis	...March 6, 7, and 8 (old style). Surprisingly brilliant, especially that on the 6th, which lasted from 7 p.m. till 3 a.m.— <i>E. Halley, F.R.S.</i> Halley says, "Nothing of the kind had occurred in England for more than 80 years, nor of the same-magnitude since 1574"
1716...	Aurora Borealis	...March. West of Ireland, splendid, and extending to Russia. (Probably March 6)
1716...	Aurora Borealis	...March 17. Much coloured. England, France, Sweden, and Germany.— <i>M. Burrman</i>
1716...	Drought	...In consequence of a long drought and a W.S.W. wind, the river Thames was blown so dry that thousands of persons passed across on foot, under the arches of London Bridge.— <i>Styrt</i>
1717...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 45s. 6d.
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...February 5. Hone, in Kent.— <i>Rev. E. Barrell</i>
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...March 30. Very brilliant. London, Kent, Bath, Wimbish, &c.— <i>M. Folkes, F.R.S.</i>
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...March 31. London and Dublin
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...April 1. At Dublin
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...April 2. London and St. Asaph.— <i>Dean of St. Asaph and Mr. Folkes, F.R.S.</i>
1717...	Oaks	...July 23. Manington, Norfolk. Three large oaks sank deep into the ground.— <i>Peter Le Neve, F.R.S.</i>
1717...	Aurora Borealis	...September 20. Upsal.— <i>M. Burrman</i>
1717...	Very Mild	...December. London.— <i>Mr. Miller</i>
1718...	Wheat	...Average per quarter 38s. 6d.
1718...	Waterspout	...Emmot Moor, Lancashire. A brook in a few minutes rose 6ft., and the ground from where the waterspout was, 60ft. above the brook, was torn up 7ft. deep down to the solid rock *
1718...	Waterspout	...June 3. Coln, Lancashire, 10 a.m. Though a fine day, the water in a brook rose 6ft., perpendicular in a few minutes, and flooded the meadows, and ten acres of ground was destroyed.*— <i>Dr. Richardson</i>
1718...	Aurora Borealis	...September 5. Lynn-Regis, Norfolk. Extraordinary display
1718...	Aurora Borealis	...September 6. id:
1718...	Aurora Borealis	...December 19. id: Very brilliant
1719...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 35s.
1719...	Large Meteor	...March 19.— <i>Dr. Halley, F.R.S.</i> Not as large as the moon, but almost as bright as the sun. Seen all over England, at 8h. 8m. p.m., bursting with a loud report; also Scotland and France.— <i>Sir Hans Sloan</i>

* Probably the same waterspout.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1719...	Aurora Borealis	...March 27. Lyn-Regis, Norfolk. Very brilliant
1719...	Hail	...July 3. Seighford, Stafford. A most dreadful tempest of hail, of various curious shapes, most of which were five or six inches in circumference, and some nine, ten, and eleven inches in circumference
1719...	Aurora Borealis	...November 10. Extraordinary display in London, Devonshire, and Dublin.— <i>Dr. E. Halley, F.R.S.</i>
1719...	Great Frost	...London
1719...	Small Pox	...London. Violent; one-ninth of the population died of it.— <i>Dr. Nettleton</i>
1720...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 37s.
1720...	Dip Needle	...London, $75^{\circ} 10'$.— <i>Whiston</i>
1720...	Aurora Borealis	...January 12. Dublin. Curious in form; 10 p.m. till midnight.— <i>P. Percival</i>
1721...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 37s. 6d.
1721...	Aurora Borealis	...January 6. Lyn Regis
1721...	Aurora Borealis	...February 6. Dublin and Devon.— <i>S. Crucey, F.R.S.</i>
1721...	Mock Suns	...February 22. London
1721...	Parhelia	...August 30. At Lyndon, remarkable parhelia
1721...	Rainbow	...September 7. Oxford. A singular rainbow formed on very wet grass, at 9 a.m., oblong in form and very brilliant.— <i>Dr. Langwith, D.D.</i>
1721...	Aurora Borealis	...September 11. Very brilliant at Lyndon.— <i>Rev. W. Whiston</i> . Most remarkable except that of 1711
1721...	Aurora Borealis	...October 21. Lyndon, Rutland
1721...	Parhelia	...October 22. Lyndon, Rutland, 10 a.m. Two mock suns and circles.— <i>Rev. W. Whiston</i>
1721...	Parhelia	...October 23. Lyndon, Rutland
1721...	Parhelia	...October 26. London, 10 h. 30 m. a.m.— <i>E. Halley, F.R.S.</i> Also seen at Lyndon
1721...	High Barometer	...Lyndon. Dec. 21st, 7 p.m., 30.75 inches; 22nd, 8 a.m. 30.85 inches.— <i>G. Graham, F.R.S.</i>
1721...	Dry Fog	...
1722...	Aurora Borealis	...February 19. Lynn. 10.30 p.m.— <i>W. Rastrick</i>
1722...	Aurora Borealis	...March 15. Lynn. 8 p.m till midnight.— <i>W. Rastrick</i>
1722...	Parhelia	...March 22. Antrim. 5.30 p.m.— <i>A. Dobbs</i> . Also London.
1722...	Mock Suns	...March 23. London
1722...	Mock Suns	...March 26. London
1722...	Magnetic variation.	...March. London, $14^{\circ} 17'$.— <i>G. Graham, F.R.S.</i>
1722...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 36s.
1722...	Rain shower	...May 18. Ripponden, near Halifax. The beck raised 6 feet perpendicular, destroying several houses, six stone bridges, eleven wooden bridges, and drowning fifteen persons.— <i>R. Thoresby, F.R.S.</i>
1722...	Very mild	...December. London
1723...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 34s. 6d.
1723...	Magnetic variation.	...London, $14^{\circ} 17'$; dipping needle bet. $73^{\circ} 80'$, and 75° .— <i>Graham</i>
1723...	Very dry	...The year very dry at Lyndon, Rutland
1723...	Snow Crystals	...January 30. At Petworth; similar to those described by Descartes, Dr. Grew, and Mr. Morton.— <i>Rev. B. Langwith, D.D.</i>
1723...	Rainfall	...Year ending April 1. Widdrington, Northumberland. 21.2 inches, of which in 1722, in May 3.5 inches fell, in July 4.3, in October 0.6 inch; 1723, February 0.5, and in March only 0.2 inch.— <i>Rev. Mr. Horsley</i>
1723...	Aurora Borealis	...August 20. At Lynn.— <i>W. Rastrick</i>
1728...	Aurora Borealis	...October 20, at Lynn. From 6 p.m. till midnight

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1724...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 37s.
1724...	Thunderstorm	...June 10. Worcester
1724...	Small Pox	...August. Plymouth. Epidemic lasting till June, 1725. — <i>Dr. Husham</i>
1724...	Winds	...October and November. N. and N.E. at Plymouth
1724...	Aurora Borealis	...
1725...	Drought	...Middle of January, lasting till middle of April. It was drier than ever known in this country
1725...	Winds	...February and March. N. and N.E. at Plymouth
1725...	Very wet	...April to August. Ketton. Cold and very wet from the middle of April till August 27
1725...	Great Flood	...June 11 and 12, at Ketton
1725...	Meteor	...July 3. At Mixbury, Oxfordshire, a stone of 20 lb. weight fell
1725...	Heavy Rain	...August 28. Ketton. Twenty-four hours heavy rain causing a flood in the meadows for four or five days. Garden stuff one month later than usual; scarcely any kidney beans; no caterpillars or flies; fruits scarcely ripened, and corn was very dear. In August wheat 5s. and 6s. per strike, and barley 4s. 6d. The spring till April had been very warm
1725...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 48s. 6d.
1725...	Aurora Borealis	...September 24. Ireland.— <i>A. Dobbs</i>
1725...	Aurora Borealis	...September 25. id:
1725...	Aurora Borealis	...September 26. At Lynn from 7 till 10 p.m.— <i>W. Rastrick</i> Also Ireland.— <i>A. Dobbs</i>
1726...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 46s.
1726...	Great Tide	...March 8. River Thames four inches higher than had been known for 40 years.— <i>Capt. T. Jones</i>
1726...	Subterraneous Fire.	August 2. Flinx Hall, Kent, ten miles S.W. of Canterbury. A moist turf burnt over three acres, and was hot 4 feet deep. It never flamed unless stirred. The ground was quite dry from the hot season.— <i>Dr. Nesbitt</i>
1726...	Subterraneous Fire.	September 4. Still burning.— <i>Dr. Nesbitt</i>
1726...	Aurora Borealis	...October 3. Exeter, 9 p.m. all night.— <i>Dr. Halley</i> .— Also at Lynn.— <i>W. Rastrick</i> . Also at Geneva.— <i>M. Professor Calomdrini</i>
1726...	Aurora Borealis	...October 4. Lynn, whole night
1726...	Aurora Borealis	...October 8. "Lumen boreale."— <i>Dr. W. Derham, F.R.S.</i> At Lynn a very surprising one all night.— <i>W. Rastrick</i> . Also very brilliant from 6 p.m., all night, at Southwick, Northamptonshire.— <i>G. Lynn</i> Petworth, Sussex.— <i>Rev. Dr. Langwith</i> . And Plymouth.— <i>Dr. Husham</i>
1726...	Earthquake	...October 25. London. Severe also at Dorchester, Weymouth, Portland, Portsmouth, and Purbeck, causing doors to fly open. Felt also by ships.— <i>Rev. W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1726...	Aurora Borealis	...October 26. Lynn, 10 p.m.
1727...	Aurora Borealis	...January 4. Petworth.— <i>Rev. Dr. Langwith</i>
1727...	Aurora Borealis	...January 5. Petworth. Also at Liverpool very bright, with a perfect cupola
1727...	Four mock Suns	...March 1. Kensington, from 10.15 a.m. till 11.15 a.m.— <i>G. Whiston</i>
1727...	Aurora Borealis	...March 2. Petworth

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1727	Aurora Borealis	...March 3. Lynn. A very surprising one from 8 p.m. till midnight. Also very brilliant at Petwall.— <i>W. Rastrick</i>
1727...	Aurora Borealis	...March 5. Lynn. Brilliant
1727...	Earthquake	...August. Dartford, Kent, where a piece of solid ground, eight or ten feet wide, fell in, and made a pit of water 10 feet deep.— <i>Rev. E. Barrell</i>
1727...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 42s.
1728...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 54s. 6d.
1728...	Aurora Borealis	...October 18. Windsor, 8 till 9 p.m.— <i>Rev. Canon Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1728-9.	Frost	...Severe winter
1729...	Hurricane	...May 20.
1729...	Drought	...June. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1729...	Thunderstorm	...December 26. Camarthenshire, violent at 4 p.m.— <i>Mr. E. Davies</i>
1729...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 47s.
1780...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 36s. 6d.
1730...	Great Fog	...January 1. London. Many lives lost
1730...	Thunderstorm	...July 30, at York
1730...	Drought	...August. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1730...	Waterspout	...August. Shelford, Notts. "Langford Collin, Esq., at 1 p.m. saw a large column of water upwards of six yards in diameter (as it seemed to him at a quarter of a mile distance), reaching from a cloud down to the river Trent, which, coming down with great violence, had forced the water in the river above 300 yards beyond its usual bounds"— <i>L. Collin</i>
1731...	Cold	...January 4 and 5. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Great frost and great snow
1731...	Snow	...January 25. Derbyshire. So deep in some places that the roads were hardly passable
1731...	Cold	...January 30. Windsor. Great frost; as cold as December 30, 1708.— <i>Rev. W. Derham, F.R.S.</i> Temperature in London, 0° F.
1731...	Cold	...February 8. Windsor. Great frost; as cold as December 30, 1708.— <i>Rev. W. Derham, F.R.S.</i>
1731...	Tornado	...February 11. Passing over old Thorney wood, it proceeded with such force as to form a clear passage, marking its course through a considerable distance; the trees being many of them torn up by the roots, and others on each side of the lane thus formed being rent from the top to the bottom of their trunks. Deering, visiting the place in 1737, found the trees split in two, and twisted as one might twist a whisp of straw.— <i>Deering's Nottingham</i>
1731...	Meteor	...March 12. Halstead, Essex. A fireball and stone-fall.— <i>R. P. Greg</i>
1731...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 33s.
1731...	Thunderstorm	...July 13. Huddersfield
1731...	Earthquake	...October 8, 3 a.m. Northamptonshire
1731...	Earthquake	...October 10, 4 a.m. Felt at Aynho, Bloxham, Barford, Banbury, Addenbury, Crowton, Charlton, &c. A minute after the shock a flash of lightning.— <i>Rev. J. Wasse</i>
1731...	Whirlwind	...October 30. Corne-Abbas, Dorset. Terrible (at 12h. 45m. a.m.) but only 200 yards wide, and here trees were uprooted, houses unroofed. Only lasted two minutes.— <i>J. Dorby</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1731...	Rainfall	...Plymouth. Amount, 17·266 inches.— <i>Dr. Huzhams</i> " <i>Observationes de Aere.</i> " <i>Plymouth</i> , 1727-1748
1732...	Wheat	.. Average per quarter, 26s. 6d.
1732...	Locusts	...
1732...	Explosion in Air	...March 12. Halstead, Essex. Between 1 and 2 p.m. loud explosions in the air, and something like a red-hot millstone fell into the water; the froth and foam of the water remained for 30 hours.— <i>Rev. A. Vievar</i> . Meteoric stone
1732...	Earthquake	...Argyleshire and West Coast of Great Britain
1732...	Snow	...May 1. Edinburgh. A great fall of snow
1732...	Heavy Snow	...May 2. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1732...	Ice	...May 2. Edinburgh. Ice so strong as to bear man and horse. Lambs were killed by the excessive cold
1732...	Great Flood	...May 7. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1732...	Explosion in Air	...August 15. Springfield. Between 11 a.m. and noon, after a very surprising noise, the middle of the canal was greatly agitated, the water being tossed up five or six feet for half a minute.— <i>S. Shepheard</i> . Meteoric stone.
1733...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 28s. 6d.
1733...	Very Hot	...June 23, 24, and 25. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1733...	Thunderstorm	...June 26. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A great storm
1733...	Thunderstorm	...June 27. id: Very great and doing much damage
1733...	Hot	...July. London. "The weather was so excessively hot for the most part of this month that it was scarcely tolerable; horses dying on the roads. Some gentlemen thought the season too hot to take a journey to visit their corporations."
1733...	Lightning	...July. "Much mischief by lightning."
1733...	Thunderstorm	...July 29. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Great
1733...	Great Meteor	...August. Sheffield.— <i>Dr. Short</i>
1733...	Aurora Borealis	...October 27. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Very brilliant.
1733...	Gale	...October 28 to 30. id:
1733...	Meteor	...December 8. Oakhampton and Walkhampton. Very large, between 11 a.m. and noon, kite-shaped.— <i>Mr. Crocker</i>
1734...	Meteor	...March 13. London. A fireball.— <i>R. P. Greg</i>
1734...	Great Rain	...July 13. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1734...	Thunder	...August 9. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1734...	Thunderstorm	...August 10. id:
1734...	Gale	...August 11. id:
1734...	Gale	...August 26. id:
1734...	Earthquake	...October 25, 1 a.m. and again between 3 and 4 a.m. Goodwood, Chichester, Tarring, Goreing, Shoreham, Portsmouth, Hampshire, Milton, Sussex, Arundel, Havant, &c.— <i>Duke of Richmond, F.R.S.</i>
1734...	Gale	...November 26. Downs. Violent
1734...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 39s.
1734...	Rainfall	...Plymouth. As much as 37·114 inches for the year.— <i>Dr. Huzham</i>
1734...	Gale	...October 1. Chester. Violent rain; a great flood on the river Dee
1735...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 43s.
1735...	Very Wet	...In Rutland.— <i>T. Barker</i> ...

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1735...	W. or W.S.W. Gale...	January 8. So violent a one has not been known since the memorable one of November, 1703. In London several houses were blown down, windows shattered, and almost every street covered with tiles. In the country churches were stripped, and many barns and some houses were blown over; trees without number were torn up by the roots, and wrecks without number everywhere along the coast. At Portsmouth and Plymouth several ships of the Royal Navy were driven ashore. In St. James's Park, London, 36 large trees were laid flat; 300 in the parish of Stockton, Wiltshire; 100 in the Duke of Queensberry's paddock, at Amesbury, and 80 in St. Pier's Walk, Monmouthshire. Damages to the amount of £2000 was done in Mr. Scawen's park, at Carshalton, Surrey; the great rains before and during the storm caused the rivers to overflow the lowlands, drowning sheep and cattle. Both gale and inundations general throughout England. Of 100 ships in the Texel, Amsterdam, only 17 rid out this great storm; and at Newport a fourth part of the houses were blown down. At Darlington, Durham, the gale N.E., with snow. Barometer on the 7th, in the evening, 29.0 inches (wind S.W.), 8th a.m. 28.38, 4 p.m. 28.05, 10 p.m. 28.45.— <i>H. Forth</i> . Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The greatest gale ever heard of in the south of England (extending into France and Holland). Barometer on 4th, at night 29.9; 5th, at night 29.7; 6th, at night 29.2; 7th, at night, 28.1; 8th, at noon 27.9 (lower by 0.1 inch than ever known).— <i>H. Beighton, F.R.S.</i>
1735...	Gale	...March 9. Kilverston, Norfolk. Very violent, but brief, and only extending one mile
1735...	Auroral Arch	...March 13. London, 8 to 9 p.m.— <i>Dr. J. Bevis</i>
1735...	Thunderstorm	...June 2. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1735...	Flood	...July 19. Kingston. The excessive wet has laid the corn flat, and much hay has been spoilt by flood in the valley of the Thames
1735...	Moving Moss	...July 30. Wedderlaw, Midlothian. A great thunderstorm, with rain and hail, after a very hot and dry season. The side of a hill moved into the valley close to Gala, and a great quantity as far as Gala-shiels
1735...	Very Cold	...Summer. Remarkably cold and wet, like winter. During June and July there were but few fair days
1735...	Stormy, Great Rain...	August 23. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1735...	Flood	...August 24. id:
1735...	Gale	...August 27. Sandwich Bay. Violent; did much damage in many parts, and destroyed a third of the hops
1735...	Gale	...September 7. Worcester. With tremendous rain, especially at Droitwich, where the inhabitants were forced into their chambers; men, horses, sheep, and bridges were carried away by the flood
1735...	Flood	...September 7. Coventry. Greater than for 40 years.— <i>H. Beighton, F.R.S.</i>
1735...	Hail	...September 15. Ayr, in Scotland. A hailstorm destroyed most of the unreaped corn in Ayrshire. It lay two feet thick in some places.

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1735...	Flood	...October 27. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Great flood
1735...	Flood	...December 7. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Fearful thunderstorm, with great rain.
1735...	Aurora Borealis	...December 11.— <i>Rev. T. Neve</i>
1735...	Two Mock Suns	...December 30. Between Cherry-Orton and Alwalton, Huntingdonshire.— <i>Rev. T. Neve</i>
1736...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 40s. 6d.
1736...	Mild Winter	...January. Scarcely any frost. Continuous rains, and many lives lost by floods
1736...	Gale	...February 2. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. (Barometer, January 31, 29·5; February 1, 29·1; February 2, 28·89.)
1736...	Gale, with Snow	...February 8. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A great snow with gale
1736...	High Tide	...February 16. The river Thames rose $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the height of the great tide of March 8, 1726, being higher than for fifty years.— <i>T. Jones</i>
1736...	Great Snow	...February 21. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1736...	Earthquake	...April 30. Ochil Hills, Scotland
1736...	Earthquake	...May 1. id:
1736...	Small Pox	...May. Nottingham. Raged with such violence that in May 104 persons were buried in St. Mary's churchyard. This year the burials exceeded the births by 380.— <i>Thoresby</i>
1736...	Flood	...May. Another great flood in Nottinghamshire
1736...	Rainfall	...May to December. Lyndon, Rutland, 17·0 inches fell
1736...	Floods	...July 5. "From the beginning of March such continued rains, the like not known in ye memory of man. All the low meadows in ye kingdom floated, and the hay and corn carried away or spoilt. The damage done almost incredible. In Oxfordshire the meadows were floated for many miles. In three days 5 inches of rain fell"
1736...	Flood	...July. Nottingham. The houses near the Leen were two feet deep in water.— <i>Thoresby</i>
1736...	Parhelia	...September 17. London, 7 a.m. till 8 a.m. Three mock suns and three circles.— <i>M. Folkes, F.R.S.</i>
1736...	Meteor	...October 1 (old style). Sheffield, 6 p.m. No rain for fifteen days previous.— <i>Dr. J. Short</i>
1736...	Gale	...October 9. A great storm did considerable mischief to our shipping, but was in France much more severe
1736...	Great N.W. Gale	...November 12. Edinburgh.— <i>J. Short</i>
1736...	Intense Frost	...November 12 to 18. Edinburgh. So severe that in twenty-four hours after it began persons were walking on the lake.— <i>J. Short</i>
1736...	Aurora Borealis	...November 13. Edinburgh, 6 p.m. Brilliant and coloured.— <i>J. Short</i>
1736...	Gale	...November 24. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
1736...	Gale	...December 20
1736...	Very High Tide	...December 24. In London. The river Thames flowed into Westminster Hall
1736...	Rain	...Lyndon, Rutland. From May to December, 17·0 inches of rain fell
1737...	Weather	...Sheffield. Weather very changeable. The summer dry; August, cold as winter; September, very changeable; October, much catarrh; November, fatal diarrhoea.— <i>Dr. J. Short</i>
1737...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. November, 0·6 inch; August, 6·3 inches; January to July, 6·7; whole year, 30·9 inches

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1737...	Great Gale	...January 9. Bristol. In the evening, and for some hours in the night, such a violent storm of wind, rain, and hail, that the like has not been felt since the great November storm of 1703, the water rising within 4 or 5 inches of this mark. The lowlands in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and in Barton Regis overflowed, and abundance of sheep, &c. were drowned. The freshes of water (rain and hail) joined to the tide, flooded and did incredible damage in Bristol. A public-house, and the sea-wall for 200 yards carried away. At Redwick and Chitnen 800 sheep drowned. At Upton-on-Severn many trees were blown down, and there was a great deal of thunder and lightning. In Bridgewater the floods went into the houses. At Highbridge many hundred acres of land overflowed, and a great number of sheep were drowned. At Thornbury destructive floods. At Chepstow the water rose 70 feet; one man lost 130 cattle; damage, £8000. The damage in Bristol was £100,000.
1787...	Violent Gale	...March 13. Off Ireland; two days sailing from Cork (sailing to Nevis)
1787...	Solar Halos	...May 20. Lyndon, Rutland, at 10h. 45m. a.m. for half an hour.— <i>T. Barker</i> . An elliptical halo with a circular one
1787...	Thunderstorm	...June 7. Birr, Ireland. Last week the greatest lightning that has happened for many years
1737...	Great Drought	...June 21. In West of England
1737...	Gnats	...June 28. Gravesend. (A small stinging fly.) So troublesome that smokey fires had to be lighted to drive them away
1737...	Thunderstorm	...July 2. Bristol. Very violent in the evening. The rain fell for 45 minutes heavier than ever remembered before
1787...	Flies	...July 9. Such a cloud of small flies that the inhabitants of Barnet, Middlesex, could not see across some of the streets. They stained the wearing apparel of passers-by. At Gravesend the little black flies lay so thick on the surface of the Thames that for a great way it looked black. The leaves of trees and plants were also black
1737...	Lady Birds	...August 1. Erith, in Kent. Incredible swarms; never before seen in such abundance. The ground and plants completely covered with them
1737...	Violent Gale	...August 2. London. With great rainfall. Innumerable trees torn up by the roots, chimneys blown down, and ships sunk in the river Thames, and the damage at Woolwich £2000
1737...	Great Flood	...August 3. Tunbridge Wells
1737...	Thunderstorm	...August 4. Walton-on-Thames
1737...	Firedamp	...August 5. Whitehaven coal pit; 20 miners killed
1737...	Floods	...September 28. Somersham, Ely. Heavy rains from September 28 to October 3 caused floods, doing great damage at St. Ives, Huntingdon, and Ely
1737...	Cattle Plague	...September. Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. Up to now 40,000 cattle have died in these two counties
1787...	Flood	...October 18. Canterbury. The river Stour had a higher flood than for the last 30 years

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1787...	Gale	...December 1. London. Violent, much damage
1787...	Aurora Borealis	...December 5 (old style). Sheffield. Brilliant (seen also at Venice). Kilkenny, very brilliant
1787...	Meteor	...December 5 (old style). Kilkenny. Burst with explosion during a great Aurora Borealis.— <i>Dr. Short</i>
1787...	Violent Gale	...December 16. Margate
1787...	Earthquake	...December 29. Scarborough. Violent; some land sunk; the pier moved sideways, and rose up five yards in the air; and a house was thrown down.— <i>M. Johnson</i>
1787...	Earthquake	...December 30. Huddersfield. Sudden and violent, but no damage done. Also Halifax, Eland, Stainland, and Snighwair
1787...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 38s.
1788...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 35s. 6d.
1788...	Gale	...January 2. Bristol. Such a violent storm of hail, wind, and rain, that the like has not been known, nor the water so high since November, 1703. Great numbers of persons and sheep drowned
1788...	Thunderstorm.	...January 4. Bath. Severe, with a sudden violent wind, which destroyed Walcott church
1788...	Violent Gale	...Jan. 14. Scotland. At Edinburgh, from midnight until 4 a.m., much damage done. Many wrecks in Scotland, and several churches blown down. At Aberbrothwick a church destroyed; at Inverary, violent; at Cambelton, 20 houses blown down. Perthshire, and Dundee, great damage. Along the North road nothing to be seen but ruinous houses. In the Isle of Mull several towns have not a house standing. At Newcastle, from 1 a.m. till 5 a.m., great damage; roofs of houses blown away. No such storm for many years
1788...	Gale	...January 25. Deal.
1788...	Gale	...February 2. London
1788—	Thunderstorm	...July 25. Dunstable. Dreadful. Many windows shattered by hail as big as walnuts. At Uxbridge the hailstones were bigger, and several persons were wounded. The tiles of houses and branches of trees broken. Also felt at Watford, Bushby, and St. Albans, at about noon. A like storm three or four hours later occurred at Bungay, in Suffolk, where turkeys and poultry were killed in great abundance. Islip, Oxfordshire, violent. Also Marlborough and Newbury. At Reading much damage to houses and windows
1788...	Thunderstorm	...August 5. Harlow, Essex
1788...	Great Meteor	...August 28 (old style). Sheffield, 5 p.m. (sun shining).— <i>Dr. Short</i>
1788...	Great Drought	...Sheffield. August, till September 7.— <i>Dr. Short</i>
1788...	Great Meteor	...August 29. 5 p.m. (sun shining brightly). Seen in Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Berkshire, and Derbyshire. At Reading a great noise in the air. "It was that sort which Naturalists call <i>Draco Volans</i> or Flying Dragon"
1788...	Great Meteor	...September (?). Nottingham
1788...	Earthquake	...December 30. Halifax, Eland, Huddersfield, and other towns in W. Riding of York. "Violent, with a hissing, hollow report; and the people feared to be tumbled out of their beds"

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1788...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. February 0·6 inch, July only 0·6, and November 0·7 inch; whole year only 17·2 inches
1789...	Gale, &c.	...January 4. Bristol and Bath. Violent, with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, whereby great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots, and many others twisted off at their trunks. "At Bath ye flood was so great that the boats came up ye streets. In most parts of the kingdom the waters overflowed the roads so as to make them impassable." Also felt in Paris
1789...	Gale	...January 14. Dreadful at Edinburgh, continuing from 1 to 4 a.m., doing much damage to the roofs of houses. At Glasgow several ships on shore. "The north coast, betwixt Glasgow and Roseueth, is full of gabarts and small boats, drove up amongst the corn-land. In the Merse few houses are left undestroyed, several churches are blown down, numbers of persons smothered in the ruins, and an universal havock made amongst the sheep and cattle. Also as violent at Dumfries, Dysart, Londonderry, and Dublin. The gale began and ended with the eclipse of the moon."
1789...	Barometer	...February 5, 10 p.m. Lenton, 30·68 inches (28°.)
1789...	Barometer	...February 6, 8 a.m. Lenton, 30·67 inches (37°.) S.W. wind
1789...	Barometer	...February 7, 10 p.m. Lenton, 30·68 inches (30°.) S.W. wind
1789...	Aurora Borealis	...March 18. London, 7.30 p.m. till 8.45 p.m., and again at 10 p.m., coloured.— <i>Dr. C. Mortimer, F.R.S.</i> So brilliant supposed to be a great fire in London.— <i>J. Martyn, F.R.S.</i>
1789...	Thunderstorm	...May 11. Colchester
1789...	Thunderstorm	...May 20. Cobham, Surrey. "Greatest storm of thunder, hail, and rain ever known. Hail larger than biggest marbles. Incredible damage done. Windsor, hail and large pieces of ice $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch thick. At Abergavenny hail like pieces of ice, were 3 to 5 inches"
1789...	Thunderstorm	...September 10. London and Raveningham, Norfolk. Most violent. Began at 7 p.m., with excessive rain till midnight. Also terrible (with a thunderstorm) at Aldborough, Sussex, where some ships were wrecked. It was also violent at Bremen in Germany, where a gunpowder magazine was blown up
1789...	Gale	...September 11. London. Much damage. Great damage also about Bristol, and lowlands in Yorkshire, by the excessive rains, which swept away great quantities of outstanding corn, and raised the price of grain. Gale violent from S.W. between Bristol and Portsmouth
1789...	Flood	...September 28. Great damage to crops, by excessive rain in Yorkshire, Devonshire, and Wales
1789...	Gale	...October 30. Gale at Newcastle-on-Tyne
1789...	Gale	...November 21. "Beachyhead, Tinmouth, Lime, &c."
1789...	Great Meteor	...December 2 (o.s.) Sheffield, 6 p.m.— <i>Dr. Short</i>
1789...	Great Frost	...December 24. London. Began December 24 and lasted nine weeks (other accounts say lasted 104 days; and others say commenced December 25 and ended Feb. 17, 1840). Carriages driven on the Thames

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1739...	Great Frost	...December 29. London. The cold so great that at 1 p.m. it was only 5° F., and in a room only 11° F.— <i>J. Short, F.R.S.</i> Frost more severe than any since the memorable winter of 1715–16. In Hertfordshire numbers of Oaks were riven by the frost, and the solid timber split as far as a case-knife could be thrust. Flocks of ducks, widgeons, and coots, in Kent and Essex, were frozen to death. The rivers Severn, Tyne, Avon by Bristol, Forth, Tay, and Liffy, were all frozen up. The streets of London were clogged with snow and ice, so that coal carts had eight horses. The cold was also extreme in Holland, France, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, and Podolia. Mr. Derham says, "This was the most severe frost on record, and on January 3rd the temperature was – 11° F." There was a printing press on the ice upon the Thames as far down the river as Queenhithe
1739...	Gale	...December 29 and 30. London. Violent E. gale with snow; and the tides bearing heavy floating ice upon them, many ships were driven on shore and dashed to pieces
1739...	Earthquake	...December 30. West Riding of York
1739...	Frost	...December. Lyndon, Rutland. Ice froze three inches thick in 24 hours, the most severe ever known
1739...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. October only 0·5 inch; whole year, 21·7 inches
1789...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 88s. 6d.
1740...	Wheat	... id: 50s. 6d.
1740...	Flood	...At Foulness, in Essex.— <i>Reliquary</i>
1740...	Aurora Borealis	...London
1740...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. January, 0·3 inch; February 0·1; March, 0·6; April, 0·9; July, 3·7 inches; whole year, only 17·3 inches
1740...	Great Frost	...January 1 to February 5. England. During all this time the temperature was seldom as high as 32° F.— <i>Lord Charles Cavendish.</i> It fell as low as 2° F.
1740...	Great Frost	...January 5 and 6. Stoke Newington. The coldest night. Ink froze in a room in a few minutes.— <i>Dr. Bevis, F.R.S.</i>
1740...	Great Frost	...Winter. Lasted nine weeks. Great fair, and coaches on the Thames. Known as the hard winter. In London, ice 10½ inches thick. St. Andrews, minimum temperature, 9°; Ayrshire, 6°; Glasgow, 9°
1740...	S. Gale	...September 4. London
1740...	S. Gale	...September 7. London and Newcastle. Great damage to shipping
1740...	Gale	...November 1. London. Much damage, and also in east and north-east parts of the kingdom. One of the spires of Westminster Abbey, and a great part of Hyde Park wall were blown down. Between Lynn and Yarmouth 60 ships went ashore. At Whitby the damage amounted to £40,000. Not violent in the west of England

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1740...	Weather	...December. Great snows, rains, storms and severe frosts, and in some places dreadful thunder and lightning. Cattle, corn, and hay swept away by the rising of the Severn, Trent, and Wye. Similar in France; worse in Holland and Germany, where whole territories were under water
1741...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. February, 0·6 inch; March 0·6; April, 0·0; May, 0·4; September, 4·9 inches; December, 0·5 inch; whole year, 15·7 inches
1741...	Thunderstorm	...July 28. Violent in S.E. parts of the West Riding of York and parts of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. "Most of the hailstones as large as musket-balls, some big as pigeons' eggs, some three inches long and one inch in diameter, of various shapes like broken icicles, which tore up the standing corn, broke large branches of trees, tore up trees by the roots, knocked down and broke the heads of several people, and killed birds and hares. Thus it raged ten miles in length and one mile broad; and did much damage 40 miles long and 2 miles broad. The farmers' loss is £4000. Hail lay in heaps half a yard deep, like ice, two days after"
1741...	Meteor	...August (middle of). Holkham, Norfolk, 10 a.m.— <i>Lord Lovell, F.R.S.</i>
1741...	S.W. Gale	...September 8. Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire. A gale began at noon and lasted 13 minutes, in which period sixteen barns, twelve houses, and all the mills within seven or eight miles were blown down. Hay and corn-stacks quite blown away. The spires of St. Ives' steeple, Bluntisham, and of Hemmingford, blown down. The course of the storm was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeach and Downham, to Lynn and Sultshaw, where very few trees escaped. The gale was not so violent at Cambridge, where there was thunder and lightning.— <i>S. Fuller</i> . The storm reached Lynn about one o'clock, and there spread a general desolation; mills, houses, stacks of hay, and two church spires blown down; the damage at Lynn being £20,000. Also at Maidenhead, Slough, Rochester, Chatham, Strood, and parts of Surrey and Kent; these places felt the fury of a S. gale; and at night the shipping off Sunderland and Yorkshire suffered greatly from an E. gale
1741...	Large Meteor	...December 11, 1 p.m., kite-shaped. A thunder-like clap. Hungerford, London, Canterbury, Peckham. Large as the moon.— <i>Dr. Milner, Capt. Gordon, &c.</i> Lord Beauchamp says, 10h. 15m. a.m.; B. Cooke, F.R.S., Isle of Wight, and J. Fuller, F.R.S., Sussex, say 12h. 45m. p.m.
1741...	Ball of Fire	...December 18. Canterbury, about noon, followed by a storm which broke nearly all the windows
1741...	Mock Suns	...December 19. Canterbury, 9 till noon. Three mock suns and an inverted rainbow.— <i>Rev. H. Miles</i>
1741...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 46s. 6d.
1741...	Aurora Borealis	...Chelsea
1741...	Weather	...December. The two last severe winters and dry summers have raised the price of tallow

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1741...	Rainfall	...Plymouth, 20·854 inches.— <i>Dr. Huzham</i>
1742...	Heat	...January 20. Tooting, Surrey. Temperature very hot, unusually so.— <i>Rev. H. Miles, F.R.S.</i>
1742...	Thunderstorm	...June 22. Thorndon, between 8 and 4 a.m.— <i>Lord Petre, F.R.S.</i>
1742...	Thunderstorm	..August 18. Tettenhall. Great heat and thunder, doing terrific damage to corn, trees, &c. The hail lay on the ground in a sheltered place for a week
1742...	Large Meteor	...December 16. London. An extraordinary meteor of great size
1742...	Frost	...December 18. London, lasting for three weeks, without any snow. Much ice in river Thames
1742...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 34s.
1742...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. March 0·1 inch, August 0·2, December 0·2, July 3·2 inches; whole year only 17·3 inches
1743...	Gale	...February 3. London. Great Gale, with many wrecks
1748...	N.E. Gale	...April 1. Violent at Newcastle, Hartley, Blyth, Sunderland, Scarborough, Whitby, and on the Norfolk coast. Many wrecks
1748...	Gale	...April 27. Gravesend. "His Majesty driven back and detained at Sheerness by the gale."
1743...	Hail	...July 15. Enfield. "As big as nutmegs; broke the windows and laid the corn for several miles round"
1748...	Thunderstorm	...August 18. Tewkesbury. Unusual hail, with thunder and lightning. "Hail, as big as hen's eggs, broke the windows to the value of £1000, struck off the ears of corn, and killed pigeons. At Chester it was almost as violent, so that in some places but little of the wheat could be reaped"
1743...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 25s.
1743...	Rainfall	...Plymouth, 20·908 inches.— <i>Dr. Huzham</i>
1743...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. January 0·4 inch, February 0·4, June 0·4, September 0·008, July 5·2 inches, October 3·1; whole year 16·1 inches
1744...	Earthquake	...February 5. Merionethshire, several shocks
1744...	Gale	...February 19. Deal
1744..	Gale	...February 20. Guernsey
1744...	N.E. Gale	...February 24. Brighton, where a dozen ships were driven on shore from the Downs
1744...	Great Gale	...February 25. Deal
1744...	Gale	...February 28. Deal
1744...	Snow	...April 2. London
1744...	Coldest Day	...April 6. London. Greatest cold in the month, 84°
1744...	Warm	...April 20. London. The first warm day; temperature at 8 a.m., 65°
1744...	Hottest Day	...April 21. London. Maximum heat for the month, 75°
1744...	Lightning	...April 24. London. In S.E.
1744...	Rainfall	...April. London. During the month, 5·2 inches
1744...	Large Meteor	...May 27. Somerset Gardens, London, 11 h. 11 m. p.m.— <i>Zach. Cradock</i>
1744...	Thunderstorm	...June 4. Gloucester. From noon, all afternoon, thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, which did much damage. In the North Highlands of Scotland another storm caused a great inundation, which carried away some houses and two fine bridges

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1744...	Thunderstorm	...August 13. Edinburgh. Very violent, "the rain so great that ye streets and cellars were filled with water. The hailstones measured five inches round, and entirely threshed the standing corn."
1744...	Thunderstorm	...August 14. London, violent
1744...	Rain	...October. The constant heavy rain has occasioned floods in divers places, and sheep and cattle have been drowned
1744...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 25s.
1744...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. July 0·8 inch, August 1·0, June 3·5 inches, Sept. 3·8, Oct. 3·1; whole year, 22·7 inches
1745...	Moving Moss	...January 26. Pilling Moss began to move; in half an hour it covered twenty acres. It moved one mile in length and half a mile in breadth.— <i>Rev. L. Richmond</i>
1745...	Magnetic Variation.	March. London. 17°.— <i>G. Graham, F.R.S.</i>
1745...	Cattle Plague	...April. London. Great cattle plague began, having been brought from Holland. Also in other parts of England, and lasted many years. In summer very violent in Essex, and in autumn in London. Throughout England. In Buckinghamshire it was stamped out by killing those that were sick. It appeared two years ago in Germany
1745...	Cattle Plague	...May. Argyleshire. A great mortality among the black cattle. 6000 died
1745...	Hail	...May 11. Yorkshire. "A great storm did great damage to fields and gardens, the stones of which were five inches about"
1745...	Thunderstorm	...June 25. Norwich. Violent at Horseford. There was a sudden sinking of the earth, leaving a hole 12 feet deep, and 12½ feet in diameter, circular in form, having perpendicular sides, and without cracks.— <i>Dr. Mortimer</i>
1745...	Large Meteor	...July 14. Oxford. A little before 8 p.m., and lasted an hour and one minute, changing into different shapes of fine lambent flame.— <i>Rev. G. Costard</i>
1745...	Gales	...November 18 to 20. General throughout England.—Many wrecks
1745...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 27s. 6d. Another authority says 19s.
1745...	Weather	...London. The spring and summer very wet, autumn cold and dry, winter damp and cold.— <i>Dr. Mortimer</i>
1745...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. February 0·6 inch, June 8·5 inches, July 0·7, August 3·9; whole year, 20·6 inches
1746...	Magnetic Variation.	February 24. London. 17° 30' W.
1746...	Gale	...June 24. Kent. A gale, with thunderstorm, violent; much damage
1746...	Heat	...July 18. London. Hottest day; temperature 85° in shade
1746...	Heat	...July 19. Temperature 77·5°
1746...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. May 0·5 inch, August 0·5; whole year, 18·4 inches
1746...	Cattle Plague	...Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. In this year and the next 1,200 cattle died. The disease spreading in England. In August it broke out again in London
1746...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 20s. 6d.
1747...	Magnetic Needle	...London. 17° 40' W. variation; dipping needle, 73° 30'
1747...	Mock Sun	...March 8. Brentwood, Essex, at 8 a.m., with portion of a halo.— <i>P. Collinson, F.R.S.</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1747...	Thunderstorm	...June 3. Midhurst, Sussex. Very violent; a bridge washed away
1747...	Earthquake	...July 1. Taunton. Between 10 and 11 p.m., moving from S.E. to N.W. Lightning at the time. "A very sensible shock, very generally felt. It extended from the South Channel to the Severn (40 miles) and in breadth from Exeter to Crookhorn (40 miles).— <i>Rev. J. Forster</i>
1747...	Flood	...London. River Thames very high
1747...	Thunderstorm	...July 8. Bristol. With violent rain, and hail two or three inches round
1747...	Earthquake	...July 8. Devonshire. Several shocks of earthquake, with considerable noise, and succeeded by claps of thunder
1747...	Thunderstorm	...July 11. Bridgewater, Sussex. Violent; split trees and damaged corn
1747...	Drought	...Scotland. Autumn hot and dry, the rivers lower than ever known
1747...	Cold	...December 1. Tooting. 8 a.m., temperature 17°; 9 p.m., fell to 0°. Snow five inches deep, wind E.— <i>Rev. H. Miles, D.D.</i>
1747...	Cattle Plague	...Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. In these two counties 40,000 died. In Cheshire 30,000 died in six months. In this visitation, throughout Europe three million cows died. In May very violent throughout England, 80,000 cattle were slaughtered, and 150,000 died of this plague in England
1747...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. August 0·07 inch, October 0·6, November 4·9 inches, December 3·6; whole year, 24·1 inches
1747...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 28s. 6d.
1748...	Wheat	... id: id: 27s.
1748...	Snow	...January 3. Nottingham
1748...	Cold	...January 10. London. From December 29, 1747, to January 10, 1748, hard frost
1748...	River dry	...January 25. River Teviot (2 miles before it joins the Tweed) became dry for 9 hours, leaving the fish on dry ground
1748...	Snow	...January 29. Multitudes of sheep lost under the snow in Derbyshire, and Southdowns of Sussex. An excessively cold month
1748...	Cold	...February 15 to 26. London. Especially on 15th and 16th, with E. wind
1748...	Rivers Dry	.. February 20. The rivers Sark and Liddall stopped their current, and the shallows became dry, the Sark near Philipston, and the Liddell near Penton. The Eske and Line were both dry on the 25th, the Eske about Longtown and Longholm, and the Line near Westlinton. The Kirtle was dry on the 17th, near Springhall
1748...	Famine	...In Britain
1748...	Cattle Plague	...In England 7000 cattle were killed per month. In June, Yorkshire violent. September 22, again broke out at Burton-on-Trent, Camberwell, and in Buckinghamshire
1748...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. February, 0·4 inch; June, 8·0 inches; July, 3·5; September, 0·6; November, 0·4; whole year, 17·2 inches

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1748...	Thunderstorm	...June 11. Severe in Sussex
1748...	Hot	...June 11. London. Temperature 8° 35' in shade; at 9 p.m. 74°.
1748...	Thunderstorm	...June 12. Streatham, Surrey. Two houses struck. The preceding day had been very hot. At Springfield, near Chelmsford, violent with hail. Addington Place, Surrey, hail seven inches in circumference, which rebounded two feet from the ground. Great damage done to windows and gardens. At Warwick and between Scarborough and Malton very destructive Ailsbury church steeple nearly destroyed. Reading, broken ice in flat pieces two inches across. At Paris very great heat, followed by a terrific hailstorm
1748...	Insects	...June. Norwich, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, destroying the leaves and fruit; the orchards and oak trees as bare of leaf as at Christmas
1748...	Thunderstorm	...June 27. Crawfurd. Terrible. "A flash of lightning killed 320 ewes, killed lying 50 yards in length and 20 in breadth, and a man 40 yards off"
1748...	Hot	...July 21. London. Temperature, 77° 2'
1748...	Hot	...July 22. London. Temperature, 78°
1748...	Hot	...July 23. London. Temperature at noon, 84°; at 1 p.m., 85°
1748...	Flood	...July 23. Cheshire and Derbyshire. "The greatest ever known. The river Goit overflowed and destroyed all the bridges and mills. At Hawfield fourteen bodies were washed out of their graves"
1748...	Thunderstorm	...July 23. Cardiff, Glamorganshire. "As terrible a shower of rain, hail, thunder, and lightning, as can be remembered by any man. Very few windows escaped the hailstones (some 2½ inches round). The houses were full of water. No wind." At Mellor, Derbyshire, a very great storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, some hail two inches in circumference. The rain lasted four hours, and the river Goit, at Marplebridge, was 22 feet above the common height; and a wall, 19 feet above the ordinary water level, was washed away. At Saline, Fifehire, very violent, with much thunder and lightning; the Cowsland Burn overflowed. At Easingwold, Yorkshire, also very violent"
1748...	Locusts	...August 4 and 5. London. Great swarms in the streets; they consumed the vegetables, and were three times the size of grasshoppers
1748...	Thunderstorm	...September 1. Ipswich. Violent, but of short duration
1748...	Gale and Snow	...October 10. Norfolk. At night a gale, with thunder, lightning, and much snow. Many trees blown down
1748...	Cold	...November 11 to 14. London. Severe frost
1748...	Barometer	...December 15. Alnwick. Noon 29.1. 4 p.m. sudden hurricane, with much snow and rain. Barometer, 28.1. 5 p.m. 28.4; at night 28.6 inches
1748...	Barometer	...December 16. Alnwick. 10 a.m. 28.25; 1 p.m. 28.05, 3 p.m. 27.75; 10 p.m. 27.525. In London a S. gale: much damage to ships and houses, and many wrecks at Ramsgate and Margate
1748...	Barometer	...December 17. Alnwick. 2 p.m., 28.0 inches
1749...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. April, 0.5 inch; June, 3.0 inches; August, 0.8; September, 0.6; whole year, 16.9 inches

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1749	..Lightning	...January 11. London. "Uncommon flashes." At Folkestone, a gale, violent
1749	..Gale	...January 16. Weymouth. Violent, with severe floods.
1749...	Cattle Plague	...April 13. Settle. Disease sprung up, 18 deaths. Also in Durham
1749...	Thunderstorm	...April 27. Cheltenham and Oxfordshire. With violent rain
1749...	Earthquake	...May 4. Winbourn.— <i>H. Baker</i>
1749...	Thunderstorm	...May. Nottingham. A remarkable storm, with hailstones four inches in circumference.— <i>Orange</i>
1749	..Parhelia	...May 4. Applebay. Two mock suns, two halos, and an inverted arc
1749...	Earthquake	...May 4. Winbourn
1749...	Thunderstorm	...May 14. Frewin, Lincolnshire
1749...	Hailstorm	...May 15. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. Much damage; hailstones, or rather pieces of ice, four inches in circumference. At Breedon, Worcestershire, with thunderstorm; great damage to corn by hail
1749...	Hail	...May 15. In Derbyshire, stones four inches round. At Dunnington Park it broke many windows and killed many rooks
1749...	Thunderstorm	...May 15. Chesham and Amersham, Buckinghamshire. Dreadful thunder and lightning, and such violent rains as to half fill the cellars. Also very violent in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, Northumberland, and Richmond (Yorkshire)
1749...	Thunderstorm	...May 16. Brabram, Cambridge. Great damage by floods
1749...	Flood	...May 18. Riponden, near Halifax. The Beck was raised 20 feet, and fifteen persons were drowned, and many bridges and mills carried away
1749...	Snow Storm	...May 24 and 25. Cromar, Badenoch, and Strathspey. Most violent; 800 or 900 black cattle perished
1749...	Snow	...June 8. Carlisle. "Lay till 7 a.m."
1749...	Sharp Frost	...June 10. London. A saucer of water frozen over.— <i>Rev. H. Miles, D.D., F.R.S.</i>
1749...	Snow	...June 15. Skiddaw. Snowstorm to-day; lay till 3 p.m.
1749...	Ice	...June 16. London. Ice in large pieces; the gardens blasted. The like was not remembered by the oldest man. At Stockport, ice on the river strong enough to bear a dog, and snow two inches deep
1749...	Hot	...July 2. London, 12h. 20m. p.m., temperature 88° F. in the shade. Lyndon, Rutland, temperature, 84° in shade
1749...	Tide	...July 2. Milford Haven. At 11 a.m., near low water, the sea being smooth and no wind, "there was a sudden hideous noise, and in one minute the tide ran up to high water mark, and returned again as rapidly; and this was repeated seven times in three-quarters of an hour"
1749...	Solar Halo	...July 11. Norwich. Very singular.— <i>W. Arderon, F.R.S.</i>
1749...	Thunderstorm	...August 1. Highgate
1749...	Hot	...August 21. Keswick. Extremely hot
1749	..Thunderstorm	..August 22. Wolverhampton. A storm which lasted three hours, and caused an inundation the like never known before. Also in Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, and Drayton (Shropshire). Also at Magrofeld, Ireland, violent

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1749 ..	Flood	...August 22. Keswick, Cumberland. "With most terrible thunderstorm and tremendous rain at 9 p.m., causing a great flood in the valley. Most violent on Legburthat Fells (lasting two hours). A small stream, called Cat-cheety Gill, swept away a mill. Rocks, larger than a team of ten horses could move, were carried a considerable way into the fields; one measured nineteen yards almost. Damage from £1000 to £1500. This storm was the most remarkable in man's recollection.— <i>J. Lock, F.R.S.</i>
1749...	Thunderstorm	...August 23. In the same towns, and at Oldham; more violent than on the 22nd
1749...	Waterspout	...September 15. Hatfield, Yorkshire.— <i>T. Barker</i>
1749...	Cattle Plague	...October 31. Broke out in a vast number of places in most English counties
1749...	Sharp Frost	...November 15. London
1749...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 29s. 6d.
1750...	Wheat	... id: id: 25s. 6d.
1750...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. August, 0.6 inch; whole year, 16.4 inches
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...January 14. Seen throughout England
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...January 15. Seen throughout England; very brilliant
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...January 16. Stalbridge, Dorset
1750...	Auroral Arch	...January 23. London, from 6 p.m. Red and very brilliant. Also Wells, Norfolk.— <i>Mr. Sparshai.</i> Norwich.— <i>Mr. Arderon.</i> Chelsea.— <i>J. Martyn, F.R.S.</i>
1750...	Tide	...January 28. Hull. Tide remarkably high, the flood tide 21 feet
1750...	Thunderstorm	...January 31. Bristol and Norwich; very violent
1750...	Earthquake	...February 8. London, Chelsea, &c. According to Dr. Miles and Dr. Martyn, two shocks, thirty minutes apart. The commencement of 1750 was unusually hot, and a number of earthquakes occurred in February, March and April, with tremblings, roarings, ringing of church bells, and people running into the street in their night dresses. Bishop Secker and Bishop Sherlock preached earthquake sermons; quacks sold "pills against the earthquake," and "earthquake gowns," for women to wear while sitting out of doors at midnight, were in much request. Persons ran out of their houses almost naked. Between one and two a.m. of the 8th, there had been a less severe shock felt at Cheshunt, Hertford, Ware, Epping, and Beckenham. There was lightning at the time. The shock was from W. to E. at 12h. 40m. p.m. In London several chimneys thrown down.— <i>H. Barker.</i> Also Tooting, Kent, Surrey, Calais, Boulogne, and Italy. Aldersbrose.— <i>S. Lethicullier.</i> Eltham.— <i>W. Fauquir</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...February 9. Plymouth, 1 a.m.— <i>Rev. W. Barber</i>
1750...	S.W. Gale	...February 10. Bristol. Commenced last Sunday at 5 a.m., with rain and hail; much damage; and by floods for miles round
1750...	Thunderstorm	...February 11. Newport, Monmouthshire. Violent, with rain and hail
1750...	Auroral Arch	...February 15. Plymouth.— <i>Dr. Huxham.</i> Also in Sweden.— <i>P. Wargentin.</i> Also very red and remarkable at Bideford

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1750...	Auroral Arch	...February 16. Plymouth.— <i>Dr. Huzham</i> . Also Chelsea, brilliant.— <i>Dr. J. Martyn, F.R.S.</i>
1750...	Weather	...February 20. London. Very warm; fruit in blossom
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...February 28. Cork. Of an intense scarlet colour
1750...	Flood	...February 25. Did considerable damage at Boston
1750...	Tide	...February 27. Hull. Tide remarkably high, the flood tide $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...February 28. Salisbury. Brilliant
1750...	Thunderstorm	...March 8. London
1750 ..	Earthquake	...March 8. London, Chelsea, &c., at 5h. 30m. a.m.— <i>H. Baker</i> Much lightning in London. Also Tooting, Mitcham, Epsom, Croydon, Clapham, Wandsworth, and Highgate.— <i>Dr. Martyn</i> . A report like cannon; a great shaking, and some tiles and chimneys thrown down.— <i>Dr. Miles</i> . Kensington and Hertford— <i>Rev. D. Cooper</i>
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...March 9. Remarkably bright
1750...	Earthquake	...March 14. East Molesey, Surrey, 4 a.m.— <i>W. Bowman</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...March 18. Portsmouth, Southampton, Hackney, Bridport, Surrey, Bath, Isle of Wight. A great noise in the air, and a great trembling of the earth. Also Guernsey, Jersey, Hackney (near London), and Surrey; 6 p.m., very violent.— <i>J. Ellicott</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...March 19. Isle of Wight, at 8h. 30m. a.m.— <i>B. Cooke</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...April 2. Chester, Flintshire, Warrington, Liverpool, Lancaster, Wrexham, Stockport, and Altringham. Smart shock at 10 p.m.— <i>R. Paul</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...April 10. In Wales.— <i>T. Pennant, F.R.S.</i>
1750...	Earthquake	...April 23. Spalding, Grantham, Stamford, Peterborough, Rugby, Nottingham, Leicester, Oakham, and Lincoln. At Boston a great shock
1750...	Thunderstorm	...June 3. Hertford, Great
1750..	Meteor?	...June 7, 7 p.m. A noise like a cannon, in the air
1750...	Thunderstorm	...June 10. Sittingbourne, Kent, and London. Severe
1750...	Thunderstorm	...June 26. London
1750...	Thunderstorm	...June 30. Thunderstorm. Rain in two hours, 5·3 inches
1750...	Hot	...July 8 to 28. Norwich. Most excessive heat ever known. On 11th hottest temperature in shade 8° below blood heat, and in sun 11° above (blood heat being 100° above freezing). Several horses dropped down dead.— <i>W. Arderon, F.R.S.</i>
1750...	Heat	...July 10. Stoke Newington. Temperature 84°. London, 84° in the shade
1750...	Thunderstorm	...July 11. Tooting.— <i>Rev. Dr. Miles F.R.S.</i> In London great damage with flood and flat hail stones three inches in circumference, and more properly called "ice cakes"
1750...	Thunderstorm	...July 12. Alnwick, Northumberland
1750...	Hot	...July 18. London, heat excessive
1750...	Heat	...July 15. Lyndon, Rutland. Temperature, 85°. The first three weeks in July the hottest ever known
1750...	Thunderstorm	...July 16. Very violent at Cambridge, Huntingdonshire, Northampton, Worcester, Gravesend, Gosport (very large hail), Epping (pieces of ice), Darking, Surrey
1750...	Meteor	...July 22. Peterborough, 8.40 p.m., very brilliant. Also at Norwich.— <i>H. Baker, F.R.S.</i> Newcastle.— <i>"Gent. Mag."</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1750...	Thunderstorm	...July 24. London. Violent hail and rain, causing a great flood in houses
1750...	Very Cold	...London, Plymouth, and Dublin. The summer (except a few very hot days) exceedingly cold, and scarcely a day without rain; and the weather was similar at these three places— <i>Dr. Huzham</i> and <i>Dr. Rutby</i>
1750...	Rain	...August 5. Murray, Scotland, which raised the river 22 feet, and did incredible damage
1750...	Earthquake	...August 23, 7 a.m., a severe shock. Spalding, Grantham, Stamford, Peterborough, Rugby, Warwick, Lutterworth, Leicester, Coventry, Derby, Nottingham, Newark, Retford, Tuxford, Harborough, Towcester, Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough, Oundle, Uppingham, Oakham, Bourn, Boston, Lincoln, Holbech, Wisbech, Isle of Ely, and Bury (109 miles long by 40 miles broad). An Aurora Borealis at the time
1750...	Aurora Borealis	...August 23. Spalding
1750...	Rain	...September 2. Gloucester. Most violent rain ever known, lasting three hours; the streets three feet deep in water. Large trees and hedges washed away
1750...	Earthquake	...September 30, at 12h. 45m. Leicester (violent), Northampton (part of a wall thrown down), Warwick, Stamford, Suffolk, London, Bourne, Spalding, Wisbech, Nottingham, Newark, Harborough, Deane, Uppingham, Stockton, Leamington, Holbeach, Rugby, Lutterworth, Oakham, Derby, and Peterborough.— <i>"Phil. Trans."</i>
1750...	Cattle Plague	...November. Raging in Ely and Suffolk, and a distemper in horses in London
1750...	Gale	...November 30. Gravesend
1750...	Gale	...December 3. Axbridge. And a very high tide; great damage
1750...	Rainfall	...Norwich (measured in wine pints). February $5\frac{1}{4}$ pints, May $4\frac{1}{4}$, August $4\frac{3}{4}$, September $4\frac{1}{4}$, October $16\frac{1}{4}$, November $18\frac{3}{4}$, December $10\frac{1}{2}$; whole amount, 20.2 inches
1751...	Rain	...Lyndon. January 3.1 inches, April 3.1, May 2.7, July 5.0, Sept. 2.6, whole year 27.2 inches
1751...	Rain	...Norwich. February $4\frac{1}{2}$ wine pints, June $6\frac{1}{2}$, July $25\frac{3}{4}$, Sept. $15\frac{1}{4}$, Nov. $16\frac{1}{2}$ wine pints, whole year. 29 inches.— <i>W. Arderon, F.R.S.</i>
1751...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 25s. 6d.
1751...	Severe Frost	...January 26 to February 8. London
1751...	Aurora Borealis	...February 8. Crediton, from 8 15 p.m., for above an hour
1751...	Severe Gale	...February 26. Oxford. Which damaged the steeple of St. Mary's Church; at Lichfield, the cathedral much damaged; at Worcester, great damage; Bromyard, violent; at York, £500 damage done to the minster; in Nottingham, many trees destroyed and houses unroofed; at Limerick, Dublin, and London, a large number of wrecks
1751...	Thunderstorm	...February 27. Truro. "The churches of St. Etham and Ladock almost ruined"
1751...	Rain	...London. March. From March 1st to 11th, constant rain
1751...	Rain	... id: March. A very wet month, being only fair on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1751...	Hail	...April 21. London. Hailstorm
1751...	Rain	...May. London. Very heavy rain till 18th. "Corn much damaged, and about six million acres unsowed"
1751...	Snow	...May 6. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Much snow, preceded by thunder and lightning; also an earthquake in Norway
1751...	Frost	...May 9. London. A sharp frost; in Yorkshire, much snow and thick ice
1751...	Thunderstorm	...May 20. Pontefract. "With violent rain, and a terrible hailstorm. The hail measured 13 inches about. The flood threw down walls"
1751—	Warm	...May 21 and 22. London. Temperature at noon, 64°
1751...	Cattle Plague	...In May. Raging in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Wiltshire, and Oxfordshire. "In Cheshire 80,000 cattle have died since last October"
1751...	Thunderstorm	...June 6. South Moulton, Devonshire; and weather extremely hot.— <i>J. Palmer</i>
1751...	Warm	...June. London. Warm and dry
1751...	Cliffs on Fire	...August. Charmouth, Dorset. "After some time of remarkably hot and dry weather, and a sudden heavy rain, the cliffs began to smoke, and soon after to burn like a subtile flame (only to be seen at a distance) and did so at intervals after heavy rain, till winter. (On examination in 1759, the cliffs were found to consist of much pyrites, marcasites, and yielding one-tenth of common sulphur. On putting 100lb. weight in a heap, and sprinkling it every day with water, in ten days the heap grew hot, caught fire, and fell into dust. The same flame has been seen from the Lodes, in Cornwall. Do hot springs and volcanoes have their origin in this manner?)"— <i>J. Stephens</i> . It continued to burn till winter.
1751...	Thunderstorm	...September 19. London. With heavy rain
1751...	Inverted Iris	...September 24. At Busbridge, Surrey. Formed on the grass at 10 a.m.— <i>P. C. Webb, F.R.S.</i>
1751...	Inverted Iris	...October 3. Bushbridge, Surrey. Formed on the grass.— <i>P. C. Webb, F.R.S.</i>
1751...	Gale	...November 1. Whitby
1751...	Snow	...November 19. London. And heavy rain
1751...	Thunderstorm	...November 21. London. With snow, hail, and much lightning and thunder, causing a flood
1752...	S. Gale	...January 14. London
1752...	Snow	...January 15 to 21. Richmond, Yorkshire. Five days' snow, with a N.E. gale. Snow 27 inches deep on the level
1752...	Windy	...London. On January 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, and 23. On 23rd, violent gale
1752...	Cattle Plague	...February, in Gloucestershire, Buckinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. In May, in Somersetshire and Berkshire
1752...	Solar Halo	...February 16. Oxford
1752...	Hail	...February 18. Oxford. And very stormy
1752...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 22s. 6d.
1752...	Gale	...March 8. Dublin
1752...	Gales	...On March 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Dublin
1752...	Hail	... id: 18, 15, 18, 22, and 23 id:
1752...	Gale	...March 22. Dublin
1752...	Gale	... id: 80. id:
1752...	Snow	... id: 23 and 25, id:

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1752...	Hail	...On April 8, 21, 24 and 25. Dublin
1752...	Gale	...April 10. Dublin
1752...	Waterspout	...May 5. Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire. "It spouted out water to the height of two yards, ascending with a terrible noise. It carried straw and hay into the air, which fell down again in regular showers. It looked like a pillar of smoke; ending at Molton chapel, having passed over Flowbit Wash. The waterspout was succeeded by a violent storm of hail and rain"
1752...	Waterspout	...May 5. At Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire, at 7 p.m.— <i>Rev. B. Ray</i>
1752...	Thunderstorm	...May 7. At Dublin, with hail
1752...	Magnetic variation	...June. Hull. $17^{\circ} 88' W.$
1752...	Thunderstorm	...June 4. At Dublin
1752...	Thunderstorm	...July 20. London. The only thunderstorm in London during the year.— <i>W. Watson, F.R.S.</i>
1752...	Thunderstorm	...July 20. Vauxhall. "And a whirlwind, which lifted two boats out of the Thames many feet high; and one was dashed to pieces, falling on the shore"
1752...	Lightning	...July 26. At Dublin
1752...	Weather	.. Cool and damp during the summer in London
1752...	Thunderstorm	...August 9. At Dublin
1752...	Gales	...On August 14 and 26. Dublin
1752...	Gale	...August 25 and 26. Newcastle. "The Tyne so swelled that the like cannot be remembered by the oldest man living. The flat ground round Newburgh laid under water. Gale violent" Kent. Thousands of hop poles blown down, and much of Essex flooded
1752...	Gale	...August, from the night of 24th to night of 26th, at Durham: The river Wear laid all the flat country under water, ruining the corn, and where cut, sweeping it away by the torrent, together with sheep and swine. Many vessels wrecked on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, especially in the British Channel and Cornwall
1752...	Gales	...On September 1, 19, 20, and 21. Dublin
1752...	Weather	...October. London. Dry and warm
1752...	Snow	...On October 9 and 10. Dublin
1752...	Gales	...On October 10 and 11. Dublin
1752...	Fog	...In Dublin, lasting from the 19th to 29th of October
1752...	Gales	...On November 4, 8, and 10. Dublin
1752...	Gales	...On December 12, 14, 18, 19, 23, and 26. Dublin
1752...	Thunderstorm	...December 16. Bristol. "Last Tuesday a terrible thunderstorm and gale"
1752...	Thunderstorm	...December 20. At Ludgvan, Cornwall. Also at Penzance a dreadful thunderstorm, with hail
1752...	Frost	...Aberdeen. December 22nd, a frost commenced. "Till this day it had been uncommonly mild; the magpies laid eggs and the July flowers were in full bloom"
1752...	Meteor	...December 25. Glasgow, 4 p.m. Large
1752...	Flood...	...December 30. Bristol. "The road from Bristol to Oxford so flooded, the coaches stopped travelling along it"
1752...	Rainfall	...Lyndon, Rutland. June 8.1 inches, July 3.7, Sept. 0.5 inch, Oct. 0.3, Dec. 3.1, whole year 21.1 inches
1752...	Rainfall	...Norwich. July, 19½ wine pints, Sept. 4½, Oct. 2½, Dec. 17 wine pints; whole year 24.9 inches.— <i>W. Arderon, F.R.S.</i>

YEAR.	PHENOMENON.	REMARKS.
1758...	Wheat	...Average per quarter, 32s.
1753...	Rainfall	...Lyndon. July 2·6 inches, Aug. 3·4, Sept. 0·7 inch, Dec. 8·9; whole year 22·2 inches.
1758...	Rainfall	...Norwich. March 3½ wine pints, June 4½, July 11½, Aug. 16½, Sept. 3½, Oct. 21½, Nov. 18, Dec. 18½ wine pints; whole year 26·8 inches.— <i>W. Arderon. F.R.S.</i>
1758...	Weather	...January. Dublin. On the 3rd, hail and snow; 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, foggy; 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, gales; 12th, hail; 19th, snow; 24th, 25th, 29th, and 31st, gales.
1758...	Ice	...January 1. Boston. "A shower of rain fell lately to the eastward, which turned into ice, or congealed as it fell; and many flocks of geese that were flying had their wings suddenly frozen and fell down as if shot,"
1753...	Frost	...January 24. London. Severe; continuing till the middle of February, with snow.
1753...	Frost	...January 25. Lyndon, Rutland. Lasting till Feb. 9th. Coldest day, February 6, temperature 15° F.
1753...	Weather	...February. Dublin. 1st, W.S.W. gale; 2nd, N.N.W. gale; 5th, 6th, and 7th, snow; 11th and 12th, hail and snow; 13th, 14th, 16th, and 24th, gales; 18th, hail.
1758...	Thunderstorm	...February 1. Ludgvan, Cornwall. Violent
1753...	Snow	...February 15. Edinburgh. Roads almost blocked up with snow
1753...	Flood	...February 17. Yarm, Yorkshire. A flood caused by sudden rain melting the snow. The water was seven feet deep in the highest part of the town. Many houses were washed away, most of the bridges destroyed, and many persons, horses, and cows drowned. Floods also great at Doncaster, and throughout the north of England
1753...	Flood	...February 20. Dublin. "By great snow last Monday, and heavy rains next day, the river Liffey became overflowed"
1753...	River Dry	...February 27. Peebles. "The river Tweed on Wednesday sev'night was dry'd up near Peebles, from 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., the current being entirely suspended"
1758...	Weather	...March. Dublin. 1st, snow; 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st, gales; 18th, 26th, and 31st, hail.
1753...	Flood	...March 22. Whitehall
1753...	Flood	...March 24. River Dee. A great flood, and several houses carried away
1758...	Weather	...April. Dublin. 1st, 2nd, and 29th, gales; 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 29th, hail.
1753...	Cattle Plague	...April 5. Broke out again at Malmesbury, Wiltshire; and the diseased cows ordered to be shot."
1753...	Weather	...May. Dublin. 11th, 15th, 18th, and 21st, hail; 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 20th, gales; from 22nd to 26th, hot.
1753...	Parhelia	...May 24. Kirkby Lonsdale. Hot, with drought
1753...	Thunderstorm	...June 1. Tiverton
1753...	Hail	...June 2. Sherborne. "Prodigious hailstones, lasting two hours (weather very sultry); some stones 3 inches about; thunder and lightning. At Downton some stones 6 inches about. At Bridgewater many stones were 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches about, which made holes in the ground. Persons were injured by the stones, and most of the windows were broken."

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